THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1169.—VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862. TWO NUMBERS AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } TENPENCE

A MINISTERIAL PROGRESS.

NOT very long since the present Prime Minister of England, whose associations and personal experiences of his country have been those of a southern inhabitant, made a political tour in the north, and gratified a not unreasonable curiosity amongst the dwellers in that far region as to what manner of man exactly was the statesman who worked such physical and Parliamentary wonders. This precedent has been just followed by Lord Palmerston's Chancellor of the Exchequer. Although born in Lancashire, Mr. Gladstone's career has caused him to be personally unfamiliar to the dwellers in the northern districts, and it can be well understood how gladly a population whose politico-economic feelings are in such complete accord with those of the Minister of Finance would welcome among them a statesman who is doing their political work on every possible occasion that occurs to him. Accordingly Mr. Gladstone's reception in the north has been literally an ovation. Prominency greater than has been bestowed upon him it is hardly possible to conceive; and, with a certain canny ingenuity, those who have had the duty of entertaining him have paid him the best compliment in their power by ministering largely to his supposed tendencies and inclinations. They, in common with all mankind, are aware that Mr. Gladstone is eloquent; a master of words, to which the Homeric epithet of flying is peculiarly applicable; they know that he makes long speeches, and piquant speeches, and they not unnaturally thought that they would best fall in with his humour if they gave him plenty of opportunity for public discoursing. Without question the right hon. gentleman has made speeches enough to last a moderate man a lifetime in the brief space of a few days. From morn until long past dewy eve he has been performing an intellectual and oratorical tarantella with unabated vigour and

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: "THE EMIGRANTS' FAREWELL," BY CARL HÜBNER.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 423.

no signs of weariness and discontent. But Mr. Gladstone, though he is oftentimes guilty of a copious rotundity of speech, by which he arrives at argumentative conclusions by a much more roundabout process than most other men, and though he does exhibit a somewhat undue readiness to speak, which is no doubt founded on the consciousness of power of expression, unless it be his deliberate intention, does not utter mere words. Although he says a great deal he has always something to say, and being, as is supposed, the representative of a section of the Cabinet, which, it is prophesied, will survive the Palmerstonian era, it is not surprising that his addresses during his recent progress should have been watched and weighed with an interest which does not attach to the usual autumnal speechmaking of public men, even when they are Ministers of note.

Out of the mass of eloquent and graceful speeches which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has under these circumstances delivered there has been gathered more than one matter of import. It is true that public affairs in this country are in such a condition, everything which relates to them is so well defined and patent, that it is not difficult to anticipate what members of Parliament and even members of the Government will say when they present themselves to audiences who are hoping for the delivery of oracles. Of course if such a person treats of foreign affairs he cannot avoid Italy, and he must fall back upon America; and when he dwells on home topics—unhappily there is one too prominent and too engrossing not to form the main subject of discussion in any public address — and in the north especially, it would be utterly impossible not to speak of the cotton famine. But a Chancellor of the Exchequer whose heart it is believed is in his vocation has a special topic on which he can if he pleases dilate; he can, if he have the mind, as nearly as possible produce an ante-budget, and rehearse at least a portion of the facts and figures which he will render to a more select assembly in April next. It is to this portion of Mr. Gladstone's recent speeches that we would in the first instance, and indeed mainly, refer. In language which, if it was circumlocutory, was certainly not ambiguous, we have had an assurance from the Minister specially charged with the care of the national purse, and who has professed so loudly his desire to limit the use of it, that the attention of his colleagues (of his own of course there was no doubt) has been seriously and sedulously directed to the question of retrenchment in the public expenditure; and that, so far as is consistent with the security of the country, economy and reduction will be found to have been observed when the annual balance-sheet is presented to Parliament. Truth to say, the qualification which has accompanied this declaration, and which is couched in such phraseology as "reference being had to first and paramount conditions," leaves the statement meagre and unsatisfactory; and we will not venture to back its value much higher than half, or at the utmost three-quarters, of a million in the way of retrenchment and reduction.

But the statement of our national finances, uttered on the faith of a Chancellor of the Exchequer and taken on his credit, are certainly satisfactory. Looking superficially to the general appearance of our trade and commerce in the last half year or so, we have been apt to consider it as characterised by dullness, while in the case of the cotton manufacture, it has, of course, been estimated at utter stagnation. If Mr. Gladstone's calculations have been correct, we have mistaken the absence of speculation for quiescence of legitimate business; whereas, on the contrary, if the revenue is to be the test, the elasticity of the resources of this country have, perhaps, never been more decidedly proved. It is an asserted fact that although the income of the country does not show any large increase upon the figures of the year, it has been maintained at its level, and a little more, under circumstances of peculiar pressure; and therefore, but for that pressure, there must have been a large increase. American trade has been lost to us, and a great staple of our trade has entirely ceased, and we are losers in the item of exports alone to the United States of a sum of no less than £9,500,000, while our imports thence have shared a similar fate. Nevertheless, the revenue in the half of the financial year just elapsed has been equal to that of the corresponding period of last year. One main cause of this may well have been referred to by Mr. Gladstone with something like exultation when he remembered the ominous prophecies of those who profess and claim to be leading statesmen in England with regard to the effect of the commercial treaty with France. A single fact is worth an acre of declamatory writing, and it will suffice for us to say that on the highest official authority we learn that while we have lost £9,500,000 in our trade with America we have gained £11,500,000 in our trade with France; and this with an addition of £1,000,000 to the national exchequer after the loss of revenue caused by the diminution of duties under the treaty has been supplied. The reductions on other sources of taxation, such as hops, the paper duty — notably amounting to about £800,000 — which it was said were to ensure a dead loss to the revenue, have made no sensible alteration in the amount which the Chancellor of the Exchequer can place to his credit; that is, if the revenue, minus this large item, is of the same amount this year as it was last, what harm has the repeal of the duties on hops and paper done? In fine, the actual revenue power of the country in the last six months shows a positive gain of £600,000, or at the rate of £1,200,000 per annum. Were we amongst the prophets of evil we could, of course, suggest that there are six more months to run before the Finance Minister can make up the national balance-sheet to the 1st of April, that we have the winter and spring to pass through, and that in many respects the prospect is gloomy enough. But it seems to us that with such a point of departure as is indicated by the financial events of the past half year we may well nerve ourselves for any coming struggle, conscious of the inherent strength of the body politic, and from a belief that the trade, the commerce, the prosperity of England—based as it is upon principles which every year since 1846 has tended to prove to be sound and irrefragable—need not and will not succumb before temporary and local misfortune, and can well afford to bear a check more severe than any which we anticipate will be given to them.

As regards America, we are disposed not to place too much stress on the opinions expressed by Mr. Gladstone. A good deal of emphasising has been expended on his assertion that the South had become a nation; but the phrase seems to us to have about it more of the epigrammatic turn of a sentence than of an intention to express a political opinion. In truth, it needed no Minister — whatever his claim to high consideration might be—to inform us of a fact which is sufficiently obvious; and it is only as an indication of the opinion of a leading member of the Government that the statement acquires any importance. In his character of a representative of the most liberal section of the Cabinet, it may doubtless be taken to be worth something. It may be that it is an opinion on which Mr. Gladstone will argue in council, and which he will press upon his colleagues, and this, too, without laying himself open to accusation of pro-slavery tendencies. He, surely, is not the last man amongst us who sees that slavery is no longer the question, if it ever was, between the contending parties in America, and therefore he may well afford to hold, without any imputation, that the partition of the old Union, and the independence of the Southern States is certain, and a question of no long time. In these sentiments he but represents the prevalence of public opinion in this country, which is founded upon no selfish considerations, but, viewing the terrible war which is laying waste a great and once happy continent, and decimating a once prosperous and increasing population, is directed earnestly towards the cessation of a struggle which seems likely to be one of extermination. If something like satisfaction at the successes of the South has glimmered through public opinion in England it, we believe, only arose from a feeling that those successes gave hopes that an internecine,—nay, a fratricidal—contest was approaching its end. Those of us who feel in this way can understand exactly what Mr. Gladstone meant when he spoke of the affairs of America. It is difficult to imagine that some such sense of the condition of things does not influence the minds of all his colleagues; and therefore, however it may be considered politic and wise to adhere to the line of conduct which Lord Palmerston's Government has hitherto marked out for itself, and to preserve a system of strict non-interference, it is not likely, as some persons have hinted, that Mr. Gladstone will have to defend himself against a charge of indiscretion in relation to the American question in the Cabinet Council which is summoned to meet next week.

OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

Encouraged by the in every way satisfactory result of our last coloured illustrations of the Great Fountain and the Opening of the International Exhibition, we with the present Double Number of two whole sheets present our readers with another and very large Coloured Engraving of the Nave of the Exhibition. This is of the size of a four-page engraving, and therefore twice as large as our usual chromotypes. We need scarcely claim that this plate affords the most complete coup d'œil and the most perfect facsimile, both in form and colour, of the interior of the exhibition hitherto or likely to be published.

As the time is at hand for closing the exhibition and scattering not only over England, but over the whole world, the multitudinous objects collected, and a considerabe proportion of which are comprised in our View, those most familiar with them must, we should think, own to a desire of preserving some and the best memento of the marvellous display. To those we trust the most elaborate coloured engraving we have ever attempted will be acceptable. And if those best acquainted with the reality have such a desire, surely it must be still more welcome to those myriads even in the provinces—certainly in the colonies, in America, in India, at the antipodes, and in the four quarters of the globe—who have not seen and will never see the great International Exhibition of 1862. For these we may add that the "point of station" we have chosen is under the eastern dome, but several paces to the left of the centre, just to the west of the great majolica fountain, given in one of our two last chromotypes, but including a part of the low parapet of the basin (seen in the centre), and that the view includes the whole length of the nave to the space under the western dome and the great catherine-wheel window, in stained glass, of the west entrance.

We rejoice to find that the greatly-increased size of this Engraving has been attained with no loss of clearness in the colour-printing, and, apart from its value as an accurate record, that—thanks partly to Mr. Crace's decoration—the general effect proves to be not inharmonious, but, on the contrary, pleasing and vivacious.

Major Samuel Blackell, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Dominica, has been appointed Governor of Sierra Leone.

The Saint-Marie Circus at Rome has just been raised about seven feet, by the roof being pushed up in a single block, in order to enable performances to be given similar to those by which Leotard has gained such celebrity.

The police of Vienna, considering that political and immoral songs are sung by itinerant singers in the streets, has given orders for all such persons to be subjected to a strict surveillance. In future, no verses will be allowed to be sung unless they have been previously submitted to the direction of the press.

News has been received of the total destruction at sea by fire of the English steamer Lord Royston, Captain Hiatt. The Lord Royston was on her passage from Bordeaux to London when the accident occurred. The crew, who were forced to abandon the vessel, were picked up at sea by the French galliot Gazelle, and safely landed at La Tremblade.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of the 4th inst. contains an important announcement with respect to telegraphic communication between China and this country. An order of the day of the Director-General of Ways and Public Works states that the construction of the line of Siberian telegraph, which has already reached Omsk, and will in the course of 1863 be extended to Irkutsk, has, with the assistance of the post, allowed of a more rapid interchange of communications between Europe and China, and, in consequence of this, and through the medium of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to open communications thereupon, arrangements have been carried out to enable the Western Powers to correspond with China viâ Russia. Despatches from the interior of the empire, destined for Kiachta and Pekin, will be received for transmission at the telegraph stations at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Nijni-Novgorod.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

In the early part of the week various rumours were circulating through Paris of an approaching change in the Ministry upon the Roman question, and Thursday's *Moniteur* published a decree appointing M. Drouyn de Lhuys Minister of Foreign Affairs in place of M. Thouvenel, whose resignation has been accepted.

According to *La France*, the French Chambers will meet in the middle of January next.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* has received a second warning for an article signed by M. Prevost Paradol, the said article exciting to hatred and contempt of the Government.

SPAIN.

The Queen, accompanied by her Royal consort, is still on a tour through her dominions. Splendid fêtes have been given at Baylen and Granada on the occasion of their Majesties' visit to those places.

At Madrid on Tuesday judgment was delivered on the appeal of the Spanish Protestants. The Court has sentenced both Joseph Alhama and Manuel Matamoras to nine years' penal servitude. The rest are pardoned.

The Minister of Finance is, it is said, occupied with a measure having for its object the admission of raw cotton from the Spanish colonies duty free.

Letters from Tangier state that Morocco is negotiating a loan in London to pay off her debt to Spain.

ITALY.

The Minister of Finance has published the Budget for 1863, which shows a diminishing deficit.

The *Nationalités* publishes a letter from Dr. Ripari stating that Garibaldi's wound progresses favourably. There are rumours current that Garibaldi, after his wound shall have been healed, will pay a short visit to England. The King has commuted the sentence of death passed upon the deserters from the Royal army into one of perpetual imprisonment. Father Pantaleo, Garibaldi's chaplain, who was arrested at Naples, has been set at liberty.

To induce the Hungarian Legion to leave the Italian service Austria sent a proclamation granting pardon to those members of the legion who should return. General Türr harangued his troops and told those who wanted to return home that they were at liberty to do so. The Hungarians refused to a man, and cheered Türr.

A curious piece of news comes from Augsburg. It is that the ex-Queen of Naples has withdrawn from the world and entered the Ursuline Convent in that city. A quarrel with her husband, Francis II., is said to be the cause of Queen Marie taking this step.

The railway which is to connect Naples and Rome is finished, and the principal engineer has traversed the whole line with an experimental train.

PRUSSIA.

The constitutional struggle in Prussia has reached a crisis. The House of Peers has placed itself in direct antagonism with the Representative Chamber, and the Parliamentary Session has been abruptly closed by a Royal decree.

Last Saturday the Peers rejected the Budget, as sent up amended by the Chamber of Deputies, by 150 to 17, the Ministers voting with the majority. The second portion of Herr von Arnim-Boytzenburg's amendment, declaring for the re-establishment of the Budget as submitted by the Government, was carried by 114 to 44. The Ministers were not present during this vote, and eight members abstained from voting. This is therefore, in point of fact, declaring that the country must submit to a demand which its representatives have rejected as unconstitutional.

The President opened the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies on Monday by communicating the vote of the Upper House, and then moved that the Chamber adjourn for an hour to enable the Committee on the Budget to report on the two resolutions which had been proposed declaring the vote to be unconstitutional. The motion was unanimously agreed to, and after the lapse of an hour the Committee reported a resolution declaring the vote of the Upper House for the acceptance of the Budget brought forward by the Government to be opposed to the plain sense and words of the constitution, and upon that account null and void; and that the Government would therefore not be justified in basing any rights whatever on the vote. Without debate this resolution was unanimously adopted by the 237 members present, Herr von Bonin-Stolp, with five members of his party, quitting the House, and protesting against it. Thus driven to bay, the President of the Council read a Royal message declaring his Majesty's intention to close the Parliamentary Session at three o'clock. Accordingly, at that hour the Chambers were closed by Count Bismarck-Schönhausen reading the Royal Speech, in which the King intimated his intention of carrying out the Budget as it was originally laid before the Lower House.

DENMARK.

The two Legislative Chambers of Denmark Proper opened on the 4th their ordinary Session. The President by seniority (not the President afterwards formally elected) delivered a very impassioned speech, in which he denounced the arrogant policy of Germany and declared that the only means of disposing of the demands of the Confederation would be to extend the frontiers of Denmark to the banks of the Eider, the natural limits of Denmark and Holstein, while declaring Schleswig in its entirety an integral part of the Danish kingdom. Thus, he declared, would the Government fulfil the wishes of the Danish nation, whom he described as ready and ardent to arm to-day, as in 1848, to sustain the national cause against the encroachments of Germany. This speech produced much sensation. The First Chamber named M. Andrae as its president, but he declined the office. It afterwards named M. Brunn as president, and MM. Clausen and Madvig as vice-presidents. In the Second Chamber M. Bregendahl was re-elected president, and MM. Tcherning and Rosenvern vice-presidents. The Government has announced the presentation of the Budget of 1863, and a bill on the publicity of judicial proceedings and on the institution of trial by jury.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial ukase issued on Tuesday promulgates the fundamental principles of the reorganisation of the Department of Justice throughout the empire. These principles mainly consist of the separation of judicial from administrative and legislative functions, and the division of the various courts of justice into arbitration courts, arbitrative assemblies, and district courts. The Senate of St. Petersburg is to be the Court of Cassation, or ultimate court of appeal. Chambers of advocates are to be established. The district courts are to receive juries chosen from all classes. The Committee of the Council of the Empire is intrusted with the duty of drawing up detailed laws embodying these arrangements, as well as regulations affecting notaries.

We learn from Warsaw that the state of siege has been raised in the Governmental districts of Lublin and Augustov, with the exception of the towns of Lublin, Suwalki, and Siedlec. The council of the district of Siedlec has been dissolved for exceeding its legal powers.

TURKEY.

The Government has decided on secularising the Mosque properties, by which a gain to the revenue of £3,000,000 sterling is expected. A part will be appropriated to the payment of the interest on the New Consolidés.

A number of Turkish families, numbering in all 800 persons, were dispatched from Belgrade on Tuesday in two convoys—600 of them proceeding to Lompalanka, and the remaining 200 to Bosnia.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer Etna we have received New York journals to the 4th inst.

WAR NEWS.

Although a small body of Federal cavalry and artillery under General Pleasanton had crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown, ten miles above Harper's Ferry, the situation of the two large armies on either side of the Potomac remains unchanged. President Lincoln had passed several days in visiting Harper's Ferry and the Antietam battle-field and reviewing the troops.

General M'Clellan officially reports that the total Federal loss in the battles of Antietam Creek and South Mountain was 14,700 in killed, wounded, and missing. From the time when the Federals first

encountered the enemy in Maryland up to the time when the enemy was driven into Virginia the Federals have captured thirteen guns and thirty-nine colours—they losing neither guns nor colours. The Federals have collected 14,000 smallarms on the Antietam battle-field. They have likewise captured 5000 prisoners, of whom 1200 were wounded, and have buried 3000 rebels. General M'Clellan thinks that these two engagements cost the enemy at least 30,000 of their best troops. The *Richmond Whig* has information that the entire Confederate loss at the battle of Manassas was 5000, and in all the engagements in Maryland about 7000.

The Federal General Rodman, inventor of the Rodman gun, who was wounded at Antietam Creek, has since died.

The Federal General Morgan has evacuated Cumberland Gap with his entire force, and was on his march to the Ohio River. On evacuating the Gap General Morgan sprang the mines, closing the passage through the mountains so completely as to make it entirely impassable. All the stores, artillery, and munitions of war were either brought away or destroyed.

A large portion of General Buell's army has moved towards the interior of Kentucky in several columns. The Confederates have burnt Augusta in this State, forty miles east of Cincinnati. An explosion took place at the arsenal in Columbus on the 25th ult., destroying a large amount of ordnance stores and cotton.

General Beauregard had assumed the command of the Confederate army in South Carolina and Georgia.

Five companies of Federals had attacked Potchatoula, near New Orleans, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The steamer Kate, from Nassau, had run the blockade into Wilmington. A schooner with 4500 bushels of salt also ran in. Another schooner, attempting the same thing, ran aground, and was under fire of the blockading steamers for several hours. She had not succeeded in getting off. On the 19th a large paddle-wheeled steamer escaped from Charleston through Sanford's Channel. Two ships, laden with cotton to the amount of 1300 bales, had arrived at Havannah from Mobile and a Texan port. The Federal gun-boats had been ordered to the mouth of Rio Grande.

The British prize-steamers Circassian, Memphis, Bermuda, Stettin, and Columbia were being fitted out as Federal cruisers.

Advices from New Orleans report that a large number of persons have taken the oath of allegiance to avoid the penalties of the Confiscation Act, which General Butler is rigidly going to enforce.

A despatch from St. Paul, Minnesota, states that on the 23rd 300 Indians attacked Colonel Sibley's command. The battle lasted two hours, resulting in the repulse of the Indians, with the loss of thirty killed and a large number wounded. Four whites were killed and from thirty to forty wounded.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Confederate Congress have had the emancipation proclamation under their consideration. A resolution has been introduced denouncing it as a gross violation of the usages of war and worthy of the execration of mankind. It must be counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of President Davis may be calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution.

The Confederate House of Representatives had finally passed the new Conscription Bill, applicable to all men between thirty-five and forty-five years of age, by a vote of 54 against 29.

Yellow fever is raging at Wilmington, North Carolina.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The State of New York had raised 30,000 three years' volunteers ever her quota under the first call for 300,000 men, and volunteers for nine months would now be accepted to fill up the second call. 20,000 more men were needed. The draught had been a failure in many parts of the State of Connecticut.

The Border States do not approve of the emancipation proclamation.

General Wadsworth is the Republican, and Mr. Horatio Seymour the Democratic nominee for the New York governorship. Public expectation looks forward to the result of this election with interest, as sure to indicate the predominant opinion of the people of the Middle States on the new policy recently announced by the President.

Gold maintained itself at 22¼ premium.

CANADA.

Lord Monck has been enthusiastically received by the people of Canada West. After completing this tour he crossed the border, and was last heard of at Chicago, en route for the prairies of Illinois for a few days' shooting. He was accompanied by the Governor of Nova Scotia.

The contributions in aid of the distressed Lancashire operatives are rapidly increasing. The employés of the Grand Trunk Railway have unanimously resolved to give one day's wages to this fund.

The *Toronto Globe* publishes a long letter from a correspondent in British Columbia dissuading Canadians from emigrating to this colony, and depicting the sufferings of those who have gone out there from the British Islands owing to the representations made by the correspondent of the London *Times*.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Most Noble Mary, Duchess Dowager of Buckingham and Chandos, relict of the late Duke, and daughter of the first Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T., was administered to in the London Court of Probate by her son, the present Duke of Buckingham, the sole executor nominated in the will, which bears date November, 1855, by which the testatrix disposes of the property she inherited from the estates of her father and over which she had a right of disposition according to the order of the Court of Session in Scotland, to her only son, subject to the payment of a small bequest to her only daughter, who, under the clause for younger children, is otherwise provided for.

The will of John Lewis, of Tilney-street, Park-lane, was proved in the London Court under £300,000 personalty by the trustees and executors—Sir Charles Locock, Bart. (the testator's son-in-law), Alexander Trotter, Esq.; James Bury Capel, Esq.; and Charles Brodie Locock, Esq., the testator's grandson. The will was executed in 1859, and a codicil in 1861. The testator has made ample provision for his two daughters, and has directed that the residue of his property, real and personal, shall be divided into five parts of equal value, leaving to each of his five grandsons an equal portion. There is a legacy of £100 left to the fund for decayed members of the Stock Exchange, to be paid free of duty.

The will of Alexander Giovanni Cassavetti, Esq., of Porchester-terrace, and of New Broad-street, merchant, was proved in London by three of the executors—namely, Michael Spartali, Esq., of Gresham House; Costantine Geralopulo, Esq., of Pembridge-gardens; and Euterp Cassavetti, the relict; power being reserved to Sophocles Constantinides, Esq., of New Broad-street, and of Alexandria, in Egypt, merchant, to prove hereafter. The personalty in this country was sworn under £180,000. The will bears date January, 1862, and there are two codicils, executed in February and March following. To his relict the testator has left an absolute sum of £10,000, together with an annuity of £500, and a share of the residue of his entire property for her life, giving her a power, with directions, to leave some portion thereof to her own relations. The residue of his property he leaves to be equally divided between his son and two daughters. The testator has also given directions to his trustees that upon the decease of his widow a certain portion of the share of the residue enjoyed by her shall be applied for philanthropic purposes in Greece and Thessaly, the latter being his native country.

Mr. Walker, C.E., who was for many years President of the Institute of Civil Engineers, died on Wednesday week, aged eighty-one.

The Surgeon-General of the Federal army has declined to receive homœopathic physicians as surgeons in the army.

The expenditure of the Confederate Government up to the 1st of August last is declared by the Secessionist journals to be about seventy millions sterling.

In the city of New York 6000 persons are employed in the printing trade. They use every year 5,000,000 dols. worth of paper, ink, &c., and produce 11,000,000 dols. worth of books. The capital employed is estimated at 8,500,000 dols.

The committee of the Orphan Working School have determined to retain the girls in the school until they are fifteen years of age, and those of them who conduct themselves well are to remain until sixteen.

The Queen has contributed £100 towards the special fund being raised for the purpose of adapting freehold premises, which have recently been purchased at Slough, for the British Orphan Asylum, and which institution will shortly be removed from Clapham Rise.

The principal item in the political intelligence from the Plate River is that the Houses of Congress have declared that Buenos Ayres shall be the seat of government of the Argentine Republic. It is all but certain that General Mitre will be elected President.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A writ has been received for the election of a representative Peer in the room of the late Lord Dungannon.

Mr. W. H. Crittenden, collector of income tax at Brighton, is a defaulter to the extent of upwards of £6500.

The *Salisbury Journal* states that the sheep disease is disappearing from the flocks on the Wiltshire downs.

The foundation-stone of a new townhall at Hull was laid on Thursday week by the Mayor of the borough. The building will be in the Italian style, from a design by Mr. Brodrick, of Leeds.

The last Marshland inundation has been checked. Dams were erected in the Smeeth and Fen drain, and the rising tide was successfully resisted. A great deal of damage has, however, been done.

The contract for putting up the chains of the late Hungerford-bridge and completing the suspension-bridge at Clifton has been taken, and it is expected that the works will be commenced in about three weeks.

Last Saturday morning the premises at Trowbridge in the occupation of Messrs. Goldsmith and Haywood, cloth manufacturers, known as Salter's Factory, were destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at about £50,000. The factory was insured for about £6000.

Her Majesty has contributed £100 towards the special fund now being raised for the purpose of adapting freehold premises which have recently been purchased at Slough for the British Orphan Asylum, and which institution will shortly be removed from Clapham-rise.

Mr. Cobden was present on Saturday last at an agricultural gathering in East Lothian. In a speech to the assembled farmers he pointed out how beneficial free trade had been to agriculture, and urged them to avail themselves of all modern improvements in the practice of their business.

A considerable disturbance took place on Wednesday at Birkenhead between Irish Roman Catholics and Garibaldi sympathisers. The police were much injured. The military were sent from Chester, but were not called upon to act.

A hurricane swept the Yorkshire Wolds on Sunday afternoon. In places snow fell, and the wind was very violent, upturning some newly-made stacks and completely levelling the corn stacks in the fields. The large goods-station of the North-Eastern Railway Company, at Ganton, at the foot of the wolds, a wooden structure upon iron pillars, was blown over the line.

A gratifying offer has been made to and accepted by the Manchester Albert Memorial Committee. The brickmakers of the district, anxious to give expression to their sympathy with her Majesty, have undertaken to supply, free of cost, the bricks required for the foundation of the memorial about to be erected in that city to the late Prince Consort.

An influential and numerously-attended meeting of the subscribers to the memorial to the late Prince Consort was held on Saturday at the Mansion House, Dublin—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding—for the purpose of determining upon the site for the monument, and to nominate a committee to carry out the various arrangements. On the motion of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald it was unanimously resolved that Stephen's-green, which should be thrown open to the public as a park, would be the most appropriate site. Subsequently a resolution was adopted nominating a committee to carry out the various arrangements in connection with the memorial.

The inauguration of the Hartley Institute at Southampton was celebrated with great éclat on Wednesday. Lord Palmerston, who had consented to preside over the ceremony, was met at the boundary of the town and escorted to the institute by a gay and numerous procession, consisting of all the civic dignities, the officers of the several scientific societies and of the mail-ship companies, and a large body of Odd Fellows, Foresters, &c. An address was presented to his Lordship by the Corporation, to which he replied, and with the usual ceremonies the institution was declared open. In the evening there was a splendid banquet, at which his Lordship was also present. [Our next Number will contain some Engravings of the Inauguration of the Hartley Institute.]

At Manchester, on Thursday week, a meeting was held in the Mayor's parlour, at the Townhall, of gentlemen representing eleven hundred merchants, manufacturers, bankers, &c., of that city, who had subscribed to a testimonial expressive of sympathy with the proprietors of the *Manchester Guardian* in the adverse verdict of "Behrens v. Allen," and of admiration of their conduct in supporting commercial morality. Thomas Goadsby, Esq., Mayor of Manchester, presided, and the most influential members of the committee were present. The Mayor presented the address in an appropriate speech, and then handed the proprietors of the *Guardian*, Messrs. J. E. Taylor and P. Allen, a cheque for £1457, the amount raised by the subscribers, 600 of whom were stated to be members of the Stock Exchange.

Lord Palmerston was present at the opening of the new Diocesan Training School at Winchester on Monday. Subsequently, an address was presented to the Premier in the Chapter House by the Mayor and Corporation of the city, in reply to which his Lordship briefly expressed his thanks. In the evening his Lordship presided at a grand banquet in St. John's Hall. The Bishop of Winchester, in proposing the health of the noble chairman, made some humorous allusions to his Lordship's juvenile days at Cambridge, when he was chairman of the Union and Fusty Clubs, which afterwards merged in that of "The Speculative." His Lordship entered into these reminiscences with much humour and animation, and then applied himself to discuss the question of education for the lower classes. In proposing the toast of the "Army, Navy, and Volunteers," the Premier dwelt upon the efficiency of the regular services, and expressed his admiration of the spirit with which the volunteer force was maintained. That force, he stated, now amounts to between 150,000 and 160,000 men, and the inspecting officers had reported them to be "in a wonderful state of efficiency, and in many instances perfectly fit to take the field to-morrow in line with the regular forces of the Army." [We shall give an Engraving of the Winchester Diocesan Training School in our next Number.]

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Two shocking railway accidents occurred on Monday evening. In both cases life was sacrificed, and in one to a fearful extent.

The more serious accident occurred on the line of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, at Winchburgh, about twelve miles from Edinburgh, by a collision between two fast passenger-trains—the 5 p.m. train from Glasgow to Edinburgh, and the 6 p.m. train from Edinburgh to Stirling, Perth, and the north of Scotland, which runs along the Edinburgh and Glasgow line for about twenty miles out of Edinburgh before branching off to the north. The accident occurred through the mistake of a pointsman. At least seventeen lives are lost and about one hundred persons are injured. The accident occurred in a deep cutting, where the up rails are being renewed and the down line only available for traffic. The signalman sent on the Glasgow train, not being aware that the Edinburgh express was on the line. The Glasgow train was not travelling at a high speed, the station being near at hand, but the Edinburgh express train was proceeding at the ordinary rate, not having stopped at Winchburgh. On the trains approaching each other efforts were, it is believed, made by the drivers to slacken speed, but the trains met with a fearful crash, which, it is said, could be heard three miles off. The engines were thrown back upon each train, and the shattered carriages and engines were piled up together in horrible confusion. The scene which followed the collision is described by the passengers who have escaped as one of the most distressing and heartrending that could possibly be conceived. The engines and tenders of both trains were smashed to pieces, and tilted up on their ends; the third carriage of the Scottish Central train from Edinburgh, a first-class, was completely destroyed, as was also a third-class carriage in front of the Glasgow train. Piled above the broken débris of these carriages and the engines and tender were a large number of the carriages of the Glasgow train, chiefly third-class, with their numerous passengers. The cries and groans of the wounded and the dying, and the shrieks of those terrified passengers who had escaped with comparatively slight injuries arising from the concussion, are described as most agonising; and the horrors of the scene were greatly aggravated by the darkness of the night and the nature of the ground, the line running through a deep cutting of rock at the spot where the accident occurred. Subsequently huge fires were lighted with the splintered carriages, and the scene was terrible to look upon as illumined by their lurid glare. [We intend giving an Illustration in connection with this painful accident in our next Number.]

The other accident took place on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. From some unexplained cause the engine of the mail-train leaving Victoria Station at eight o'clock ran off the line as it was approaching a curve a couple of miles past Sittingbourne. After tearing up the rails for some short distance, it fell across the line. The engine-driver was crushed to death, and the stoker and several passengers were severely, but not seriously, hurt.

Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde have arrived in Lisbon, where they intend, it is stated, to remain for a fortnight.

The Emperor of Austria has sanctioned the project of the creation of a school of vocal and instrumental music for the formation of artists for the Grand Opera.

During the past two years the life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution have saved 740 shipwrecked persons on the coasts of the United Kingdom. This valuable and important society is now earnestly appealing to the public for additional support to meet the heavy charges on its new life-boat establishments.

A communication from the commissioners of the International Exhibition has just been published, in which they state, in the most emphatic terms, that, at the time the refreshment contract was let to Messrs. Veillard and Martin Gueppet, neither they themselves nor the executive of the exhibition had any knowledge whatever of the existence of a deed of agreement between the contractors and Mr. Cadogan.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Dr. Caulfield, the recently-consecrated Bishop of Nassau, in the West Indies, has died of yellow fever.

The parish church of Linton, Yorkshire, after having undergone a thorough restoration, was reopened for Divine service on the 2nd inst.

The Archdeacon of Durham and Warden of Durham University, Charles Thorpe, D.D., died at Ryton yesterday week at the advanced age of seventy-nine.

It is stated that a committee has been formed, under the auspices of the Bishop of Capetown, for the erection of a bishopric for the island of Madagascar.

Archdeacon Sanctuary having restored the mother church of Powerstock, Dorset, about three years since, has carried out the good work by the rebuilding of the daughter church of Poorton, which was consecrated on Saturday week by the Bishop of Oxford.

The new memorial church of St. George, Shropshire, the first stone of which was laid by Earl Granville in November last in memory of the late Duke of Sutherland, was consecrated yesterday week by the Bishop of Lichfield.

Last week a stained glass window in memory of the late Prince Consort was fixed in Great Malvern Abbey Church. The subject-matter of the work, which is of a most elaborate and costly nature, comprises incidents illustrative of the journeying and adoration of the kings, the main feature of the window being a representation of the kings at the feet of the infant Christ.

Testimonials have recently been presented to the following clergymen:—Rev. C. F. Hyde, M.A., on his resigning the curacy of Gillingham, Dorset, for the incumbency of Dilton Marsh, Wilts; Rev. Lloyd S. Bruce, on leaving the curacy of Aynhoe, which he had held for seven years; Rev. Thomas Clapp, M.A., Curate of Stone, Staffordshire; Rev. E. W. Cook, on his resigning the curacy of Woburn.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. R. Hey, Incumbent of Belper, Derbyshire, and Rural Dean, to be Prebend of Lichfield Cathedral. Rev. W. Rayson, M.A., Curate of Aldridge, near Walsall, to be Minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. T. J. Burke to Cuckington-cum-Stoke Trister, Somerset; Rev. J. B. Cane to Weston, Notts; Rev. W. Dodge to Fifehead Neville, Dorset; Rev. J. G. Gregory to Bonchurch, Isle of Wight; Rev. J. H. Milne to Itchingfield, Sussex. *Vicarages:* The Rev. C. J. Collier to Stone, Kent; Rev. C. H. Ramsden to Chilham, Kent; Rev. G. Wodeworth to Warlingham, Surrey. *Incumbency:* The Rev. R. N. Brandon to Waltham Cross, Herts. *Curacies:* The Rev. A. Cornford to St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds; Rev. J. Dunne to Wigton, Cumberland; Rev. C. G. Hutchins to Bromfield, Salop; Rev. R. Owen to Ruthin, Denbighshire; Rev. J. L. Pain to Angleton, Lancashire; Rev. P. B. Phelps to Mansergh, near Kirby Lonsdale, Westmorland. Rev. J. H. Richardson, M.A., Tinsley, Rotherham, to be Licensed Preacher in the diocese of York.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At Cambridge the Le Bas prize for the year 1862 has been adjudged to F. C. Hodgson, B.A.

On Tuesday the session of the Faculty of Arts and Laws of University College was opened in the presence of a large number of students and visitors. The various professors, on entering the theatre of the college, were received with hearty demonstrations of goodwill on the part of the students. The opening lecture was delivered by Professor de Morgan.

The Senate of the University of St. Andrews has lately assigned a handsome academic costume for the medical graduates to be worn at the conferring of degrees and on other public occasions.

Dr. Gifford, ex-Head Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, has received testimonials from his old pupils, from the inhabitants of the town, from the congregation of which he was a member, and from the masters of the schools connected with the head institution.——The Rev. E. A. Abbbot has been appointed to a mastership in Birmingham School.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The sixteenth annual conference of the British Organisation of the Evangelical Alliance was opened by a soirée and meeting held on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Hall, the Hon. A. Kinnaird presiding.

The first term of the ninth year of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, will commence on Monday evening next, when the principal, the Rev. F. D. Maurice, will deliver the opening address.

The course of instruction for the evening classes of King's College was opened yesterday week by an inaugural lecture from Mr. Bloxam, Professor of the Elements of Chemistry. There was a numerous attendance of students and their friends on the occasion.

The office of land registry under the new Act (25th and 26th Vict., cap. 53) has be opened at 84, Lincoln's-inn-fields, for the transaction of business, a part of the late Insolvent Debtors' Court having been converted into suitable offices.

The committee of the Prince Consort Memorial Fund met on Wednesday at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor presided. The accounts, audited by Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, and Co., were submitted to the committee, by which it appeared that the total amount paid and promised up to Wednesday was £53,098 9s. 10d.

Although the entire roadway of the new bridge at Westminster has been for some time open for traffic, it was only on Tuesday evening that the sound of the hammer and trowel ceased to be heard upon it, when the last tile of the western footway was laid. The piles, which for the last fourteen or fifteen years blocked up the current of the river, have been all drawn, and at that part of the river the navigation is again free and unimpeded.

Last week the births of 1757 children—901 boys and 856 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1852-61, the average number (corrected) was 1801.——The deaths registered in London last week were 1121. The average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with the last week in the ten years 1852-61, after correction for increase of population, is found to be 1156. Four nonagenarians died in the week, two of them widows, respectively 97 and 99 years of age.

Thanks to the police regulations and to the rain, there was no row in Hyde Park on Sunday. Some mischievous fellows assembled, and there were a few efforts to get up disturbances, but they completely failed. A pastoral, by Cardinal Wiseman, was read on Sunday morning in the Roman Catholic chapels, denouncing the riots of the previous Sundays and warning all members of his flock against taking part in similar proceedings for the future. Sir Richard Mayne has issued a police notice to the effect that no meetings or assemblages of persons will be allowed in any of the parks in future.

THE DISTRESS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

The London Committee received £3584 last week in aid of the fund, the total sum received being £66,534; and on Friday made a number of additional grants to the distressed districts. The Lord Mayor received on Monday one half of the first instalment of £500 subscribed by readers of *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper*, the other half being paid to the Bridgewater House Committee on the same day. On the same day his Lordship received £1000, being the amount of subscriptions paid into the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, and including £300 contributed by the residents of Moulmein.

The portion of Bridewell Hospital which has been placed by the governors at the disposal of the Lord Mayor's Committee as a depôt for cast-off wearing apparel and blankets for the destitute people in the cotton-manufacturing districts is now open for that purpose, and an experienced officer has been appointed to superintend the sorting and storing of the clothing and to forward it to the country as it may be wanted. On Monday, when a beginning was made, several trunks and bundles were forwarded to the hospital, and the committee hope that the stock will be increased from day to day by contributions from all parts of the metropolis and the neighbouring towns and villages.

On the London Stock Exchange on Monday a subscription list was opened in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund. There were immediately ten subscribers of fifty guineas each, besides numerous others for smaller sums.

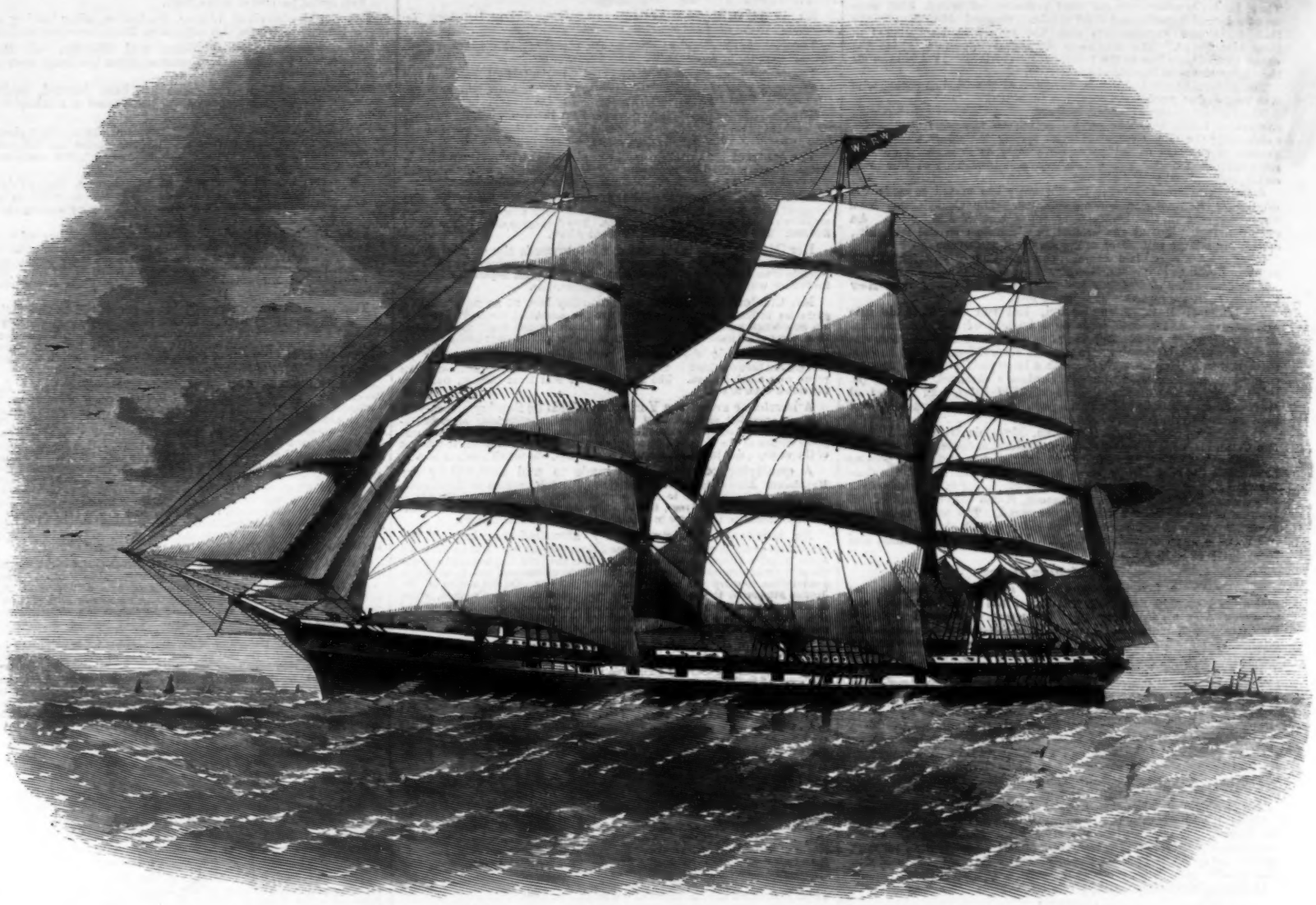
At public meetings held at St. Pancras, and at York and Worcester, on Monday, it was determined to assist in the work of relieving the distressed operatives of Lancashire and Cheshire. At the St. Pancras meeting £300 was subscribed.

Amongst the donations announced at the weekly meeting of the Lancashire Central Relief Committee, held on Monday, in Manchester, was one of £1100 from Miss Burdett Coutts. From the weekly report of Mr. Farnall, the special Poor-law Commissioner, it appears that there are now in the twenty-four unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, 168,638 persons receiving parochial relief, being an increase of 4540 during the past week. Last year, at the same time, there were in the same unions only 49,335 recipients of the parish funds.

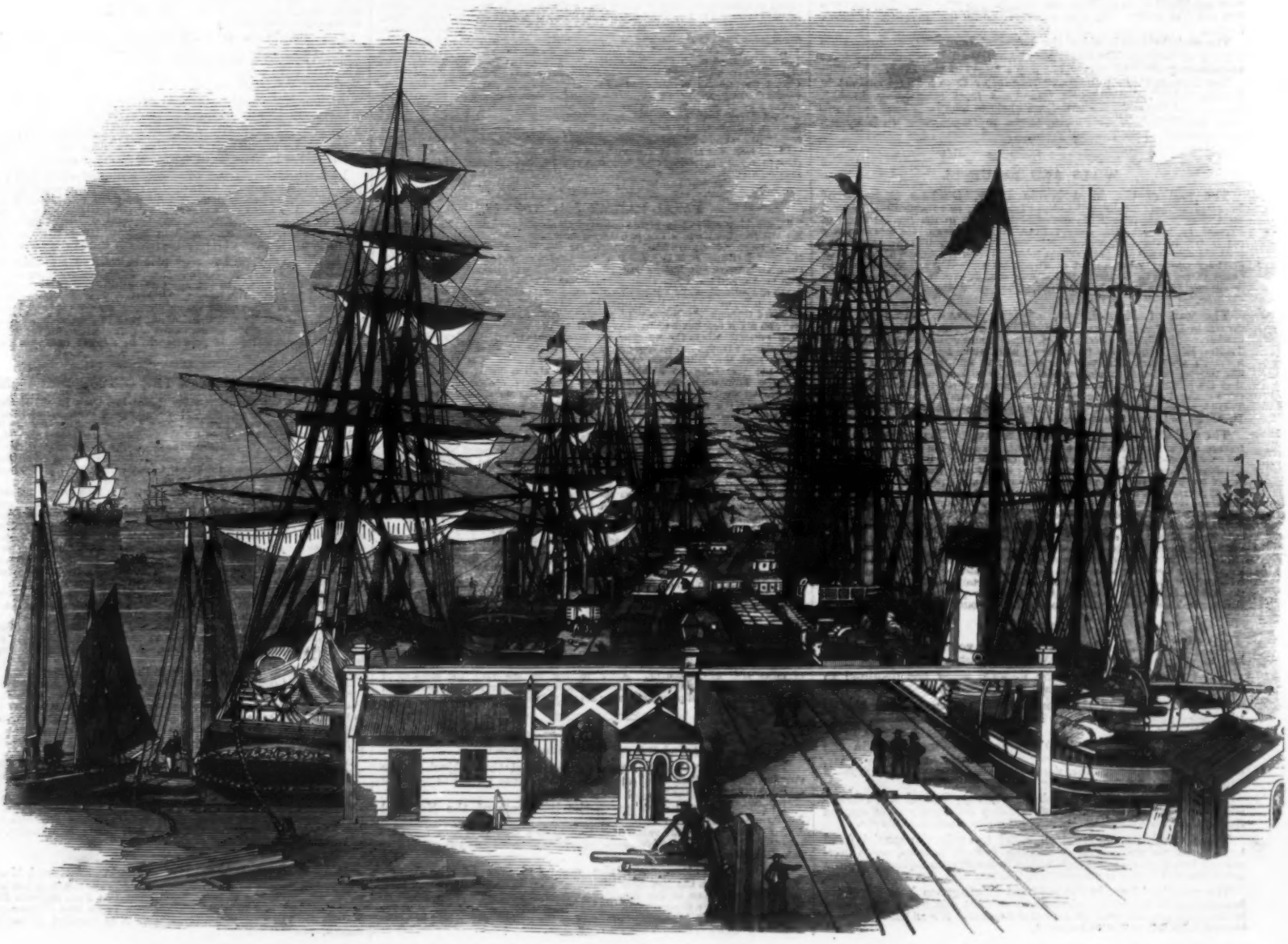
A public meeting was held in Bombay, under the presidency of the Governor, in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund. £15,000 was subscribed on the spot.

The imports of cotton into Liverpool from Bombay continue large. On Monday the arrivals from Bombay consisted of six ships laden with 27,207 bales of cotton. Three additional vessels have since arrived with cotton from Bombay, viz.:—The Broughton Hall, 8042 bales; Ann Buckle, 4039 bales; and the Toboah, 5362 bales.

From Peru we learn that the election of Grand Marshal Don Miguel San Roman as the future President of the Republic had been promulgated, as well as that of Brigadier-General Don Juan Antonio Pezet, as first Vice-President, and Brigadier-General Don Pedro Diez Canseco, second Vice-President. The new Administration is to be installed on the 24th of this month.



NEW AUSTRALIAN CLIPPER-SHIP THE ROYAL FAMILY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 423.



THE MELBOURNE AND HOBSON'S BAY RAILWAY COMPANY'S PIER AT SANDRIDGE, NEAR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 423.

ILLUSTRATION FROM NEW ZEALAND.

THE accompanying Engraving completes the series of views in the province of Auckland, New Zealand, which we have been enabled to give through the kindness of Frederick R. Stack, Esq., late Major of Brigade at Auckland. The View is taken from the Forest Ranges, situated about eighteen miles from Auckland, and overlooking the pensioner settlement of Howick, together with the entrance to the Waitemata, Thames, and Tamaki Rivers, also the various islands in the Gulf of Hauraki. The road in the foreground is at the entrance to the forest leading to the Wairoa Valley. The forest trees are chopped down, sawn in logs of the required length, and conveyed to sawpits on wooden trucks drawn by teams of oxen. Land in such localities, being difficult of access in consequence of its hilly nature, although covered with magnificent timber and possessing charming views of wood and water, can be bought for from £1 to £3 an acre. Many forty-acre emigrants have free grants in this vicinity, and, by the aid of fire to burn off the underwood and the axe to fell the large trees, they soon convert patches in the primitive forest into gardens and pasture lands.

THE ZOSTERA MARINA.

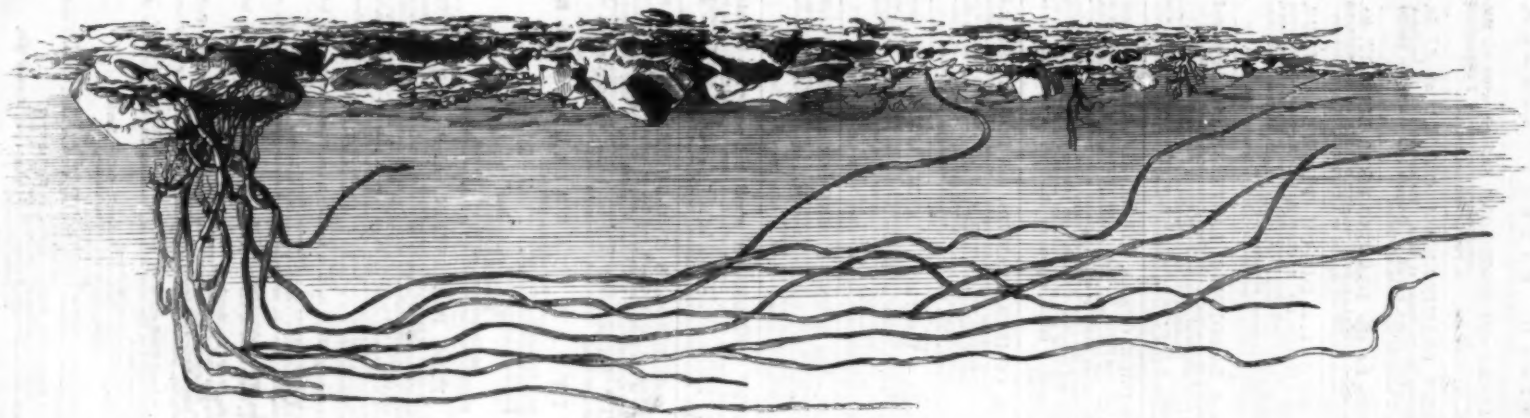
THIS seaweed, the fibre of which, as is well known, Mr. Harben proposes as a substitute for cotton, is common enough on our shores. It is much used by poor persons for packing, stuffing beds, &c., and has been included in several patents for papermaking and other purposes.

At the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, recently held at Cambridge, "substitutes for Cotton" formed the subject of one of the closing discussions, from which we extract some portions bearing upon the subject of our Engraving.

Mr. Harben read a paper on the Zostera marina. The fibre (he said) was first shown to Mr. Wrigley, of Liverpool, and then to another cotton-broker in that town, both of whom approved its length, beauty, and colour. It was subsequently exhibited to many practical spinners from Manchester, who confirmed Mr. Wrigley's opinion. Up to this time no one had tested its strength. When I went to Manchester I was introduced to three of the best judges there, who tested and approved the strength. I subsequently attended a committee in Manchester, whose official report has been made public; they as a committee gave no opinion upon the merits of the discovery, but after the committee broke up two of the gentlemen came to me and congratulated me and said, "The fibre is there, and there is plenty of strength; but at present we do not know how to get it out of its sheath;" thus confirming the three practical opinions expressed previously. Since the meeting the fibre has been shown by me to four practical cotton machinists, to several dealers in fibres, to some cotton-brokers, to some of the large Manchester and Nottingham houses in London, and to sundry chemists acquainted with fibres, all of whom have confirmed the former opinions; and I have a right to state, after so many practical persons have tested and approved the requisite qualities of length, strength, and beauty, that the only two points requiring confirmation are the quantity obtainable and the price at which it can be obtained. I have asked for statistics in the columns of the *Times*, and I shall soon be in a position to publish them; but I may mention that the information already in my possession enables me to state that no less than 40,000 square miles, or upwards of 36,000,000 of acres, are ready for present and immediate use, and this quantity, large as it is, does not include India, Australia, or the more distant parts of the world. This information sets at rest the question as to quantity; and with reference to the mode of decortication I may mention that many persons within my own knowledge are experimentalising, and I sincerely trust the point will soon be determined. One practical man informs me that by his first process he will be enabled to procure the fibre at from 8d. to 10d. per pound, and that as soon as he is enabled to conduct further experiments the price will be lessened. It may be urged that, supposing we can get a present supply, how are we to be secured for the future? The facts now ascertained show that in the Zuyder Zee the grass is cut twice a year, and as it has a bulbous root and is really a terrestrial plant, although growing in the sea, its cultivation may be ensured; and as the grass grows in nearly every sea from the north to the south, England could never again suffer from a famine unless she was at war with all the world, which is not very likely; and even then the United Kingdom and Channel Islands could grow a large quantity.

A discussion ensued, during which several objections were urged against the use of the Zostera marina in lieu of cotton. Mr. Crawford, in reference to it, said he never saw any fibre which was more fragile; but, admitting that it was a substitute for cotton, the supply, allowing that it ranged over 40,000 square miles, would be wholly insufficient for the demand of Lancashire. In fact, nothing could be a substitute for cotton, as that material contained qualities which belonged to no fibre that was yet known. Mr. Bourne argued in favour of a trial being given to it, and Mr. Felkin was of opinion that the fibre presented some qualities which, if it could be successfully withdrawn from the sheath, would render it a valuable raw material. Mr. Mason, of Ashton-under-Lyne, said he would take on himself to say that the people of this country would be clothed entirely in woollens and silks before they wore fabrics made from the fibre of the zostera. He was sorry to say anything which would discourage the disinterested and truly patriotic efforts of Mr. Harben to obtain a substitute for cotton; but, for the sake of the great interests involved, and for the sake of Mr. Harben himself, he must state that there was one almost universal opinion amongst practical men that the Zostera marina could never, by any possibility, become a substitute for cotton. In answer to a question by the Rev. Mr. Molesworth as to what were the exact objections to the Zostera marina, Mr. Mason said that the fibre was without tenacity, was easily broken short, knotted, and weak.

Mr. Edward C. C. Stanford, who in February last read a paper "On the Economic Application of Seaweed" before the Society of Arts, for which that society awarded to him a silver medal, writes to us as follows on the subject:—"In relation to the proposed substitute, about which so much has already been written, I may be permitted to remark that its use would involve considerable expense in bleaching, and, supposing its fibre applicable to the



THE ZOSTERA MARINA, OR GRASS-WRACK, MR. HARBEN'S PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.

THE FIRTH OF THE THAMES, WAITEMATA, AND TAMAKI, AND GULF OF HAURAKI, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, AS SEEN FROM THE HOWICK RANGES.—FROM A DRAWING BY MAJOR STACK.

purpose, how is it to be obtained in the enormous quantity required? These two difficulties of supply and purification have operated too strongly against its use for the manufacture of paper to be overlooked in this more important practical suggestion. Let not the public suppose that the mass of seaweed lying on our shores can be thus appropriated. Seaweeds are remarkable for the very little fibre that enters into their constitution; but this grass-wrack is a marine plant distinctive and peculiar in this respect. In fact, its marine habitat is the only property it has in common with the true Algæ. It is abundantly mixed with other seaweeds, but for the end in view it must be carefully selected from these. The crop is not one that can be sown and reaped like cotton; we are dependent entirely on what the sea throws up, and must employ it in the state presented. Thus, though seaweed is a very cheap raw material, zostera may become an expensive one."

Several substitutes for cotton, or admixtures, have been proposed during the last few years, a list of which was given, as follows, by Mr. D. Chadwick, at the sitting of the Economic Science Section of the British Association before referred to:—"Flax, the product of Linum usitatissimum, from nearly every country in the world; hemp, the product of a kind of nettle, Cannabis sativa, chiefly from Europe and Asia; jute and bast, the inner bark of a species of lime or linden tree, Corchorus capsularis, from India; New Zealand flax, a bulbous plant of the lily kind, Phormium tenax, from New Zealand; China grass, a nettle of China, India, and the Indian Islands, affording the valuable rhea fibre; nettle fibres, obtained from the common stinging-nettle, and other species from the East; Sunn hemps, obtained from leguminous plants, of species allied to the broom, clover, beans, and peas; silk cottons, or Barraguda cotton, the product of a large tree, Bombax ceiba, in South America; pineapple fibre, the product of the pineapple leaves, from the tropics of the Old and New Worlds; plantain leaf, from which is obtained Manilla hemp, the product of Musa textilis, from the tropics; aloe fibre, or agave, a bulbous plant, from South America, the large leaves of which produce abundance of fibre. In the 'Jurors' Report upon the Great Exhibition of 1851,' and in the special papers in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, Dr. Royle's work on "The Fibrous Plants of India," or the reports of Dr. Forbes Watson on the 'Fibres of India,' a large number of fibres are mentioned as cheap, suitable, and sufficient clothing by the natives of several countries, entirely independent of the fibre of the cotton plant."

CALENDAR FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 19.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. Lord Cornwallis surrenders Yorktown to General Washington, 1781. Battle of Leipsic: Napoleon and the French army defeated by the Allies after three days' conflict, termed "The Battle of the Nations," 1813.

MONDAY, 20.—Battle of Salamis: Themistocles' victory over the Persian fleet, 480 B.C. Capitulation of Ulm: General Mack and 28,000 Austrians surrender to Napoleon I., 1805. Sir E. Codrington and the Allies destroy the Turkish fleet at Navarino, 1827.

TUESDAY, 21.—Nelson killed, after the destruction of the French fleet at Trafalgar, 1805. The American Federal army defeated, with great loss, at Leesburg Heights or Ball's Bluff, Virginia, 1861.

WEDNESDAY, 22.—Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, expatriating thousands of French artisans, 1685.

THURSDAY, 23.—Battle of Edgehill, the first great conflict in the Civil War; indecisive, 1642. Major Hector Munro defeats the Mogul's army near Buxar, Bengal, 1764. New Moon, 7h. 37m. a.m.

FRIDAY, 24.—Treaty of Westphalia, which terminated the Thirty Years' War, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of France, Germany, and Sweden, 1648.

SATURDAY, 25.—St. Crispin, Martyr (about 303). Battle of Agincourt: Victory of 10,000 English, under Henry V., over above 40,000 French, 1415. St. Katharine Docks, London, opened, 1828. Daring charge of the "Six Hundred" (670) Light Cavalry on the Russian batteries at Balaklava, through mistaking the orders: more than two-thirds killed, 1854.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 25, 1862.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 42	11 16	11 46	—	0 9	0 30	0 50	1 11	1 32	1 50	2 9	2 30	2 51	3 12

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.		Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer: Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
October	8	30·305	56·6	51·8	·85	9	49·6	61·3	NE.	296	·150
	9	30·244	55·5	49·5	·82	2	52·3	59·9	ENE.	419	·003
	10	30·654	59·2	56·1	·90	5	56·5	66·1	E. NE.	184	·000
	11	29·848	57·7	54·4	·90	9	53·6	63·1	SW. WSW.	196	·608
	12	..	..	..	..	..	51·6	63·3	..	361	·147
	13	29·838	54·4	49·4	·84	10	49·4	61·3	WSW. SW. SSW.	293	·158
	14	29·855	60·4	57·1	·89	7	53·1	64·4	SW. S.	338	.013

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected..	30·218	30·294	30·108	29·840	29·723	29·826	29·890
Temperature of Air	56·5°	57·3°	56·3°	58·6°	60·3°	55·1°	61·0°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	54·7°	53·6°	55·0°	59·0°	59·6°	52·3°	59·0°
Direction of Wind	NE.	E.	E.	SW.	SSW.	SW.	SW.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees.—On Monday, Oct. 20, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL; on Tuesday, 21, LURLINE; on Wednesday, 22, THE CROWN DIAMONDS; on Thursday, 23, DINORAH; on Friday, 24, THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER; on Saturday, 25, an Opera. Commence at Eight. The Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. No restriction to full evening dress.
Il n'y a point d'augmentation de prix pour retenir des places, ni de rémunération pour les ouvreurs de loges. La tenue de soirée n'est pas de rigueur.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Undiminished attraction of Mr. Sothern in his character of Lord Dundreary. "Brother Sam's Letter" nightly encored. Mr. Buckstone as Asa Trenchard every Evening, and the new Farce of DUCK-HUNTING every Evening. MONDAY, OCT. 20, at Seven, A DAUGHTER TO MARRY—Mr. W. Farren and Miss E. Romer. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam. With DUCK-HUNTING—Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. W. Farren, and Miss Hill; concluding with the popular Ballet of JACK'S RETURN FROM CANTON, in which Mr. Arthur Leclercq and Mr. Charles Leclercq will re-appear with Miss Fanny Wright and Corps de Ballet.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—On MONDAY and during the Week PEEP O' DAY; or, SAVOURNEEN DEELISH. After which, the last view of the Panorama of Killarney. To conclude with a New and Original Comedietta, entitled IT MUST BE TRUE, 'TWAS IN THE PAPERS.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. SHEPHERD.—Immense success of the new Drama. On MONDAY, and during the Week, THE MEDAL OF BRONZE: Mr. Shepherd, Messrs. Potter, Robinson; Miss Clifford, Miss Pauncefort. After which, A GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT by Miss Clara Morgan and a numerous Corps de Ballet. To conclude with YOUNG WIFE: Miss E. Webster.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, OCT. 20. Herr Joachim will make his second appearance. Pianoforte, Mr. Lindsay Sloper; Violin, Herr Joachim; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Vocalists, Miss Banks and Mr. Henry Haigh. Conductor, Mr. Harold Thomas. Sofa stalls, 5s.; balcony, 3s.; admission, 1s. For full particulars see Programmes, at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

POLYTECHNIC.—THIS WEEK.—Professor J. H. Pepper will resume his Lectures on "Some of the Chief Scientific Specialities of the International Exhibition." Macpherson's 400 Photographs of the Architecture, Sculpture, and Art-Works of Rome. Re-engagement of George Buckland, Esq., for his Buffo Musical Entertainment. Gorgeous Scenic and Chromatic Fountain Spectacle. Imitations of British Birds and Animals by Herr Susman. Concerts by the Brousil Family. Professor Pepper's Laboratory for Pupils, Analyses, &c., has reopened. Open from Eleven to Five, and Half-past Six to Ten.

W. S. WOODIN'S CABINET OF CURIOSITIES, POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Charing-cross. Every Evening at Eight (except Saturday), Saturday Morning at Three, with new characters, music, songs, and dances. The scenic effects entirely new, by Mr. William Callcott. Morning performance To-day, SATURDAY, OCT. 18. Mr. Woodin, as Mr. Sothern, of the Haymarket, in his celebrated character of Lord Dundreary, THIS DAY at Three.

THE RAILWAY STATION PICTURE, by W. P. FRITH, Esq., R.A., WILL OPEN, at 79, CORNHILL, in NOVEMBER. Vide future Advertisements. HAYWARD and LEGGATT.

THE EXHIBITION CLOSES ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS EVERY NIGHT at ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The celebrated and Original Christy's Minstrels will appear Every Evening at Eight and every Afternoon at Three. Proprietor, W. P. Collins. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, in their NEW ENTERTAINMENT, Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight. Morning Representations, Thursdays and Saturdays, at Three o'Clock. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.
209th Representation of "The Family Legend." 210th Time of "The Colleen Bawn," by Mr John Parry. Will shortly close.

MR. BENEDICT begs to inform his Friends and Pupils that he will return to London for the Season the first week of November. Berlin' Oct. 10. Letters to be addressed to Messrs. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street; or to 2, Manchester-square.

MR. JOHN LEECH'S GALLERY of SKETCHES IN OIL, from Subjects in "Punch," is open Every Day, from Ten till Dusk, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Will shortly close. Admission, One Shilling.

DANCING.—Miss LEONORA GEARY'S Classes are now forming for Dancing, Deportment, and her celebrated Indian Sceptre Exercises. Private Lessons daily. Terms, Three for One Guinea.—14, Grafton-street, New Bond-street.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the best article at DEANE'S Ironmongery and Furnishing Warehouses. Established A.D. 1700. New Illustrated Catalogue and Priced Furnishing List gratis and post-free.
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FORD'S ALEXANDRA JACKET.—A beautifully-braided semi-fitting cloth jacket, with open lapel fronts that may be buttoned to the throat. The sleeves are small at the wrists and full towards the top. It is one of the best everyday jackets a lady can possess, as it is suitable for the garden, country walks, picnics, boating; as an over-jacket in riding, and for indoors on a cold day. Prices, 31s. 6d. and 42s. Illustrations free.

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WALNUT SUITE OF DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, a great bargain, of sterling quality, equal to new; the price Forty-six Guineas, half its original cost, consisting of a fine oval Loo Table, an occasional ditto, 5ft. 6in. Marqueterie Cabinet, an elegant 5ft. Chiffonier, a long-size Chimney-glass, a Settee, Two Easy Chairs and Six small Chairs, covered in rich silk brocatelle, and chintz loose covers; a Walnut Whatnot, fancy Table, and Two occasional chairs. Also, a Spanish Mahogany Dining-room suite, Thirty-eight Guineas, at B. GREEN and CO.'s, 24 Mortimer-street, five doors from Regent-street.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S ORIENTAL PICKLE, CURRY or MULLIGATAWNY PASTE, Curry Powder, and Curry Sauce, may be obtained from all Sauce Venders, and wholesale of
CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho-square, London.

HIS HIGHNESS THE VICEROY'S CANDLES.—Pure Paraffin, 1s. 8d. per lb.; City Sperm, 1s. 4d. per lb.—WHITMORE and CRADDOCK, 16, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, Contractors to her Majesty's Board of Works.

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES.—In these machines are combined the most improved construction, as shown by fourteen years' experience and the latest additions and improvements. For rapidity of execution, accuracy of finish, beauty and strength of work, they are unrivalled. The stitching produced is alike on both sides of the material; there is no cord or ridge, and the thread cannot be pulled out. Lists of prices and specimens of the work can be had at 66, Newgate-street, and No. 1, Cheapside, London; and Process Court Exhibition.

PURE WATER.—THE NEW FILTER.—Mr. FREDERICK LIPSCOMBE, of Temple-bar, has had the high honour of receiving an order to supply several of his Patent New Filters for the use of the Imperial Family of France. This is the only Filter that removes lead from water. Cannot be had elsewhere. He has also had the high honour of supplying her Majesty the Queen of England.

STORMS, WINDS, &c.—A New BAROMETER, the smallest ever produced, being the size of a Geneva watch, weighing 2½ ounces, and is of that accuracy that the change of weather may be known many hours, and frequently a day or two, beforehand; also giving the heights of mountains, direction of winds, and position of place, thereby being of great importance to Mariners and Travellers. It is mounted in silver plated, price £4 10s.; sent post-free. Messrs. S. wish particularly to inform the public that they are the original and sole inventors of this instrument.
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MESSRS. PORTER and CO.'S SMALL GASWORKS, for Mansions and all isolated Buildings, may be seen in the International Exhibition, Class X., No. 2332.
Plans and estimates for towns, &c., of any magnitude at home or abroad.
J. T. B. Porter and Co., Gas Engineers and Contractors, Lincoln, and 7, John-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

STEVENS'S BREAD-MAKING MACHINE supersedes the objectionable hand and arm process of kneading, relieves the journeyman from the most severe and injurious portion of his labour, saves half the time of kneading required under the old system. Increased yield of three quartern loaves of bread per sack. Adopted by her Majesty's Government, the East India Council, public institutions, bakers, the nobility, and families. Can be seen at the Eastern Annexe of the International Exhibition, and at the Polytechnic. Family machines, 45s. to £15; trade machines, £15 to £100. For illustrated prospectuses apply at STEVENS'S PATENT BREAD-MACHINERY COMPANY (LIMITED), 120, Cheapside.

TO ARCHITECTS.—PROPRIETARY COLLEGE AT MALVERN (Limited).
The Council are prepared to receive designs from architects for the buildings required for the new college.
For the best design a premium of £150 will be awarded; and for the next in merit £80.
The designs to be sent, carriage-paid, on or before the 18th of December, 1862, to the Hon. Secretary, L. Stummes, Esq., M.D., Malvern, from whom the conditions of competition may be obtained.

TO AGRICULTURISTS, BOTANISTS, and OTHERS. ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S INTERNATIONAL ROOT SHOW. A very interesting collection of upwards of 100 sorts of grasses may be seen at Messrs. SUTTON'S Stand in the western corridor, all of which have been recently gathered from their trial-grounds at Reading; as also extensive collections of turnips, mangels, and other agricultural roots, above 100 sorts of gourds, &c.—Royal Berkshire Seed Establishment, Reading.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, for a drawing-room and dining-room, of a costly description; the drawing-room is in walnut, covered with rich brocatelle, including a settee, easy, indulgent, and other chairs en suite; a very splendid buhl and ormolu cabinet, superb marqueterie, centre, occasional, and card tables, and a pair of noble chimney-glasses. The dining-room is in oak, consisting of a magnificent sideboard, fitted with lofty plate-glass back and dinner-waggon to match, a very large set of telescope dining-tables with extra leaves, twelve Elizabethan chairs with padded backs in green morocco, a pair of easy chairs, and a couch to match. The above has recently been removed from a mansion, is of a very superior description, and will be DISPOSED OF at an unprecedentedly low sum. To be seen at No. 12, Sloane-street, S.W.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, Great Ormond-street, W.C.—Support is earnestly solicited for this Hospital to enable the Board to afford relief to the increasing number of sick poor seeking admission.—Contributions received at the Union Bank, Argyll-place, W.; and by the Honorary Secretary.
RALPH BUCHAN, Honorary Secretary.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL for FISTULA and other DISEASES of the RECTUM.
The Committee most urgently APPEAL to a benevolent public in behalf of this much-required and truly-serviceable Charity.
The afflicted poor too often endure these miseries in secret and silent sorrow, ignorant, perhaps, where relief may be obtained. St. Mark's Hospital affords an asylum under their suffering; but it is painful to know how large a number are denied the benefits the Charity should afford solely for the want of funds. The Committee feel assured that the publication of this fact will at once ensure the charitable assistance of all who have the will and the power to do good.
Two guineas annually constitute a governor, 20 guineas a life governor. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer; at the bankers', Messrs. Masterman and Co., Nicholas-lane; or by the Secretary, Mr. James Fuller Whiskin, at the Hospital.
City-road, London, E.C., October, 1862.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL for FISTULA.—The Committee draw attention to the following form of bequest, which is recommended to those charitable individuals who may feel disposed to assist the hospital by will:—
"I give and bequeath out of such part of my personal estate as may lawfully be applied for that purpose the sum of £—— to St. Mark's Hospital, City-road, London, which sum shall be for the general use and benefit of the said hospital; and the receipt of the person who shall be Treasurer of the said hospital at the time when the above legacy is paid shall be a good discharge to my executors for the same."
Observe.—Devises of land or bequests of money charged on land are void by the Statute of Mortmain, and that the will must be attested by two witnesses.
City-road, E.C., October, 1862.

HASTINGS in TWO HOURS by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—Express Trains leave Victoria at 9.50 a.m., 3.50 p.m., and London Bridge 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Six other trains from each station daily. All these trains run to and from Eastbourne.

MAYALL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERIES, 224 and 226, Regent-street, corner of Argyll-place. CARTES DE VISITE and every other style of Photographic Portrait taken daily. International Exhibition, Class XIV. Prize medal for "artistic excellence in photographic productions."

THE WIDOW of a CLERGYMAN affords a superior Education, Christian Training, and Home Comforts to the DAUGHTERS of GENTLEMEN. Herr Praiger, Mr. F. Bodda, Miss M. Birch, and other eminent professors attend. High references. Address Mrs. W., care of Messrs. Williams, 134, Oxford-street, W.

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GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—Collections of Minerals, Rocks, Recent Shells, and Fossils, to illustrate the study of Geology, Conchology, and Mineralogy, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 guineas each of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, W.C. J. T. gives Private Instruction in Geology.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, Awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

CHUBBS' LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES, with all the newest improvements. Street-door Latches, Cash and Deed Boxes. Full Illustrated Price-lists sent free.—CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

SUPERB GILT DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS, at £5 5s. Elegant Variegated Marble Clocks, at £3 3s. The choicest stock in London at WALES and M'CULLOCH'S CLOCK DEPOT, 56, Cheapside (next door to Bow Church). Illustrated Catalogues gratis and post-free on application.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c. An extensive assortment of ALABASTER, BRONZE, MARBLE, and DERBYSHIRE SPAR ORNAMENTS, manufactured and imported by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

PRIZE MEDAL.—DUTCH FLOWER BULBS, carriage-paid.—BUTLER and M'CULLOCH, Seed Merchants, Covent-garden Market, beg to offer the following choice collection for one guinea:—viz., 18 named Hyacinths, 9 mixed Hyacinths, 24 Narcissus, 30 Tulips, 3 Jonquils, 100 Crocus, 4 varieties; 50 Snowdrops, 6 Gladioli, 24 Anemones, 36 Ranunculus, 12 Iris.
B. and M'C.'s Catalogue and Amateur's Guide may be had free.

MAGIC and DISSOLVING LANTERNS, with improved Lenses, giving a clear, defined, and brilliant picture, unsurpassed, are (through the increased demand) manufactured by steam machinery, thereby reducing them to nearly half the price of other houses. Lantern, with one dozen slides, 40 subjects, in box, 5s. Slides painted by own artists. A large stock on hand. Lent out and sent into the country, with option to purchase.—SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

CHEAP DOUBLE OPERA, FIELD, RIFLE, and general OUTDOOR DAY and NIGHT GLASSES. They are guaranteed to see a person at two miles, and objects ten miles. The prices run from £1, rising 5s. in each glass, till 35s. The following is the size and description of these glasses, more particularly the 35s. one:—Diameter of object-glasses, 1⅞in.; length when drawn out, 4½in.; when closed in case, 3½in. It is black enamelled, and covered with leather, with morocco leather case, and Spanish leather sling. Sent free upon receipt of Post-office order.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Observe, opposite the York Hotel. A liberal allowance to merchants and shopkeepers.

THE MOON, COMETS, PLANETS, and DOUBLE STARS seen by a new Amateur 6-feet Day and Astronomical Telescope. It has a 3-in. object-glass, day and night eyepiece, stand with movements, &c., packed in case with lock and key. Price, complete, 70s. Messrs. S., the sole inventors and makers, guarantee it to answer the same purpose as telescopes costing £70.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel). N.B. Institutions, Schools, and the Trade Supplied.

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The well-known Fire Annihilator, Phillips' Patent (proved beyond question, during a period of eleven years, by actual use at fires by inmates and fire brigades), will be the means principally relied on at present for affording increased protection against fire.
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Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the Secretary or from the Company's Bankers.
Applications for shares in the form annexed to this prospectus, accompanied by the Banker's receipt for or by a remittance of the deposit of 5s. per share, to be addressed to the Secretary. The promoters having undertaken, on equitable conditions, to bear the preliminary expenses, the deposit-money will be returned, free from deduction, if no allotment be made.
J. E. B. CURTIS, Secretary.
TEMPORARY OFFICES—22, Basinghall-street, E.C.
The Prospectus, in full, with Appendix, is published in the "Times" of this day.

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to the Queen, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutts's Bank), and 34, Royal Exchange.

THE AMERICAN CONTEST.—A New Game of Skill Just published, by ASSER and SHERWIN, 81, Strand, W.C., London, and to be had at all Fancy Repositories.

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NO CHARGE FOR ENGRAVING DIES with Crest, Arms, Monogram, or Address if an order is given for 7lb. worth of Stationery; and all this paper will be stamped free of charge. Good Note Paper, 3d. per Quire. Envelopes, 6d. per Hundred. Post Office orders payable at Charing-cross.—THOMAS CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

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MONOGRAMS, Arms, and Crests for Albums.—A large assortment, stamped in different colours. The arms of all the Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge. The arms of every Archbishop of Canterbury from the year 1070 to 1862, with name and date to each coat. The arms and crests of noblemen and commoners all at 3d. per sheet, post-free.—T. CULLETON, Designer of Monograms, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

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3ft. 6in. " " "	.. 2 10 0	5ft. " "	.. 3 5 0
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S proclamation furnishes abundant matter for discussion by the American press; but as, under the beneficent rule of King Abraham, that press is much less free to comment upon public affairs than is the journalism of France, the criticism of Union writers is of a hesitating kind—that is to say, where disapproval of the proclamation has to be set forth. Point-blank opinion might consign the utterer to a prison whence release is not very easy, and therefore those who dislike the President's act go very little further than speculation as to its possible results. Of course those who desire to praise it are permitted to do so with the utmost vigour of almost profane laudation. Indeed, one journal accords to it an origin which we are afraid to describe, one which would entitle it to be read alternately with mandates which both sides appear to have forgotten in the excitement of fratricide. The opinion of most Americans would seem to be that the proclamation has completed the work of separation and has widened the rift in the rock; and all apparently agree that it would be impossible for any reunion to be accomplished while the author of that document should remain at the head of the State. Mr. Lincoln himself, like most weak men when they have done violent things, is very self-distrustful, and "hopes to God that he has made no mistake." The war news is scant; the dead have been counted, and the number is fearfully in advance of what had been put forward as an estimate. There has been no detailed official account of the great battle which repelled the Confederates, and it is naturally surmised that the Republic of the North was at one time in greater peril than the Government chooses should be pointed out by military critics. The movements of the Confederates are variously described; but another engagement was expected. It seems hardly worth mentioning amid such a crisis, and yet the fact is characteristic of American manners, that President Lincoln has given special audience to a person named Train, who was for a short time a little notorious in London—this man having merited the notice of his President by a furious speech, in which he denounced England as a nation of cowards and bankrupts and expressed his hopes for the success of an Irish rebellion. Would a person who had said a tenth part as much against the Americans be received by an English Minister? Yet the Americans affect surprise when told that they display animosity towards us. We must now await in meekness the storm that will follow their receipt of Mr. Gladstone's and Sir G. Lewis's speeches, in which the success of the South is described as all but certain.

The Prussian crisis ought to interest English readers more than it does, for we are intimately allied with the family of the King, and, moreover, the struggle is one of those Parliamentary efforts against Absolutism—one of those combats on which students of English history delight to dwell. The King is not, we believe, a despot at heart, in spite of the malignings of anonymous narrators of forgotten scandals; but he does not see his way clearly. He wants a noble army with which to protect Prussia; but he will not let his people unite with him in making such an army, and the result is collision, which, for the moment, is ended by an act of prerogative. But another solution is imperatively demanded.

Our Premier has been making speeches in the south of England, and, it is needless to say, has been making good ones. Especially at Southampton, Lord Palmerston has been heard to advantage, and the whole story of the business in which he appeared is a curious one. A sceptical personage leaves a large sum of money for an institution, and sixty out of a hundred thousand pounds of the money are squandered in law; an edifice is raised with the balance, and an English Minister inaugurates the place with an unusually emphatic appeal in favour of religion and religious education—*sic vos non vobis.* To a speech by the War Secretary, who declines to say that the South is yet independent, though he has no doubt of the issue, we have adverted. It is pleasant to find Mr. Cobden and Mr. Nesbit Hamilton (known in the House as Mr. Christopher) at the same banquet, haranguing the farmers on the duty of improving their practices.

A fearful railway accident has occurred between Glasgow and Edinburgh, with the loss of seventeen lives. Life has also been lost on two other lines; in one of the cases, that of a Dover express travelling at portentous speed, the escape of the passengers was extraordinary. There is no other domestic event of interest; but we ought to record, to the credit of Mr. Mansfield, the magistrate, that he has done something to put down the national scandal involved in the incessant persecution of such a man as Mr. Babbage by vulgar neighbours. Five or six of their agents have been heavily fined. The French villagers drew a cordon round the house of M. Arago. Mr. Babbage has to make a weekly appeal for protection.

THE COURT.

THE QUEEN IN GERMANY.

The Queen and Royal family continue their daily walks and drives, favoured by uninterrupted fine weather. Her Majesty and the Royal family have paid frequent visits to the neighbouring Castle of Rosenau, the birthplace and favourite residence of the Prince Consort. The Duchess of Coburg daily visits the Queen from the Castle of Calemberg and drives out with her Majesty. On every occasion her Majesty receives the most respectful marks of sympathy from people of all ranks in the town and neighbourhood.

The King of Prussia arrived at Coburg on Saturday on a visit to her Majesty, and next day returned to Berlin, on his way visiting the Grand Ducal Court at Wiemar.

The Court went into mourning on Sunday for the Duchess Marie of Saxe-Coburg, aunt to the Queen, and will retain it until the 26th inst.

The Victoria and Albert yacht has sailed from Portsmouth for Antwerp, to embark the Queen, who will land at Osborne.

UNVEILING THE STATUE ERECTED AT BOSTON TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MR. HERBERT INGRAM, M.P.

ON the next page we give an Illustration of the ceremony of uncovering the Ingram Memorial Statue at Boston, which took place on the 6th inst. It is but just to state that our Artist was assisted in his faithful representation of the scene by some excellent photographs taken by Mr. E. Hackford, of Boston. The full account given of the inaugural ceremony in our last Number renders it unnecessary that we should now enter into any details. The statue stands, as will be seen by our Engraving, within the shadow of the fine old church, being placed in an inclosure, formerly part of the churchyard, which adjoins and overlooks the spacious Market-place. Boston kept high holiday on the 6th inst.; most of the shops were closed, whilst the windows of the houses were thronged by eager spectators. The members of the committee and invited guests met the local authorities at the Assembly Rooms, and walked thence in procession to the site of the statue. In the Market-place had been erected a platform, on which the Mayor and Corporation and the principal members of the procession were accommodated, the ground in front being kept by the volunteers. The Market-place and every window commanding a view of the ceremony were crowded with spectators. Mr. Parry, of Sleaford, on behalf of the committee, handed over the statue to the town authorities, and at the close of his eloquent address the Mayor replied in a few well-chosen words, accepting the statue on behalf of the town of Boston. The ligature confining the covering of the statue was then loosened; and at the signal given (the discharge of a gun), the veil fell, disclosing Mr. Munro's noble work of art, amid the cheers of the vast assemblage.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK, AND THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

"THE exhibition closes on Saturday, November 1." Such is the announcement, ostensibly irrevocable, which meets the eye day by day in the left-hand top corner of the inside of the *Times*. Yet is it an edict that may be read "another way," as the cookery-books express it? It closes only to open again. There is to be a double, nay, a treble, dénouement to the great Drama of Art and Industry. There are to be "more last words of Mr. Baxter." The police will look *oi polloi* out on the afternoon of November the first; but then, are not the Brahminical classes to be readmitted at increased rates during the days of grace allocated for selling off the contents of the building? And then, finally, is there not to be the crowning ceremonial early in 1863, when his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will distribute the medals and rewards? The sceptical mind may ere long be led to doubt whether Captain Fowke's palace will ever close at all. Was it James or Horace Smith who told the story of the Anglo-Indian who, just before he started for Calcutta, as a Writer, saw two fat men cutting round of beef at an eating-house at the corner of St. Martin's-lane; and, on his return to England, a Judge, thirty years afterwards, found the same two fat men slicing away at apparently the same round of beef at the same corner? An old scholar once entered in his diary the gratifying item, "This daie ye Divell dyed;" but the very next morning he felt constrained to record the sad fact, "borne againe." "Le Roi est Mort!" May the commissioners cry from South Kensington's deserted nave, "Vive le Roi!"

For our part, we should like the International Exhibition to be always open. No great harm, but benefit, the rather, would accrue if, when the New Zealander (who wasn't Lord Macaulay's at all) arrived on his celebrated sketching excursion he found, if all things else were in ruins, the International Exhibition still in full swing. Never mind the cynics who sneer at it as a bazaar. Never mind the grumblers who denounce it as a job. It has been not only the most sumptuous pageant, the most marvellous exchange of cosmopolitan manners and customs, and the pleasantest lounge for people with nothing to do that this age has seen; but, likewise—and far beyond these—the grandest school for improving the taste, for elevating the mind, for ennobling humanity, that has ever been held since the first Olympiad. We wonder were there any commissioners appointed to carry out the first Olympiad? and to whom, we should like to know, was the refreshment contract given?

The presence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the distribution of the prizes will be an act of most gracious condescension, and will, no doubt, attract thousands to the closing pageant. Yet may we very humbly question the policy and the propriety of holding such a ceremony in an empty building in the middle of winter. Imagine 30,000 or 40,000 people shivering in a deserted shed, with the sleet, perhaps, pattering on the skylights! To be sure, the building will be illuminated; but there is but cold comfort in having to warm one's hands, to say nothing of one's poor feet, by gaslight. To our mind, the throne-room of St. James's Palace would have been a much more dignified place for the Heir to the Crown of England to make his first appearance in public; but the saloons of St. James's are confined in area, and no money charge could be made for admission to a Royal palace.

This has been a great week for Southampton, Lord Palmerston having opened the Hartley Institute with immense éclat. This institution owes its origin to the munificent liberality of a merchant of Southampton, named Hartley, who bequeathed something like £100,000 for the erection and endowment of a building to be devoted to the furtherance of literature, science, and art. That prosperity to this new temple of learning should have been proposed by so distinguished a savant as Professor Owen is of happy augury, we think, for the scientific future of the institute.

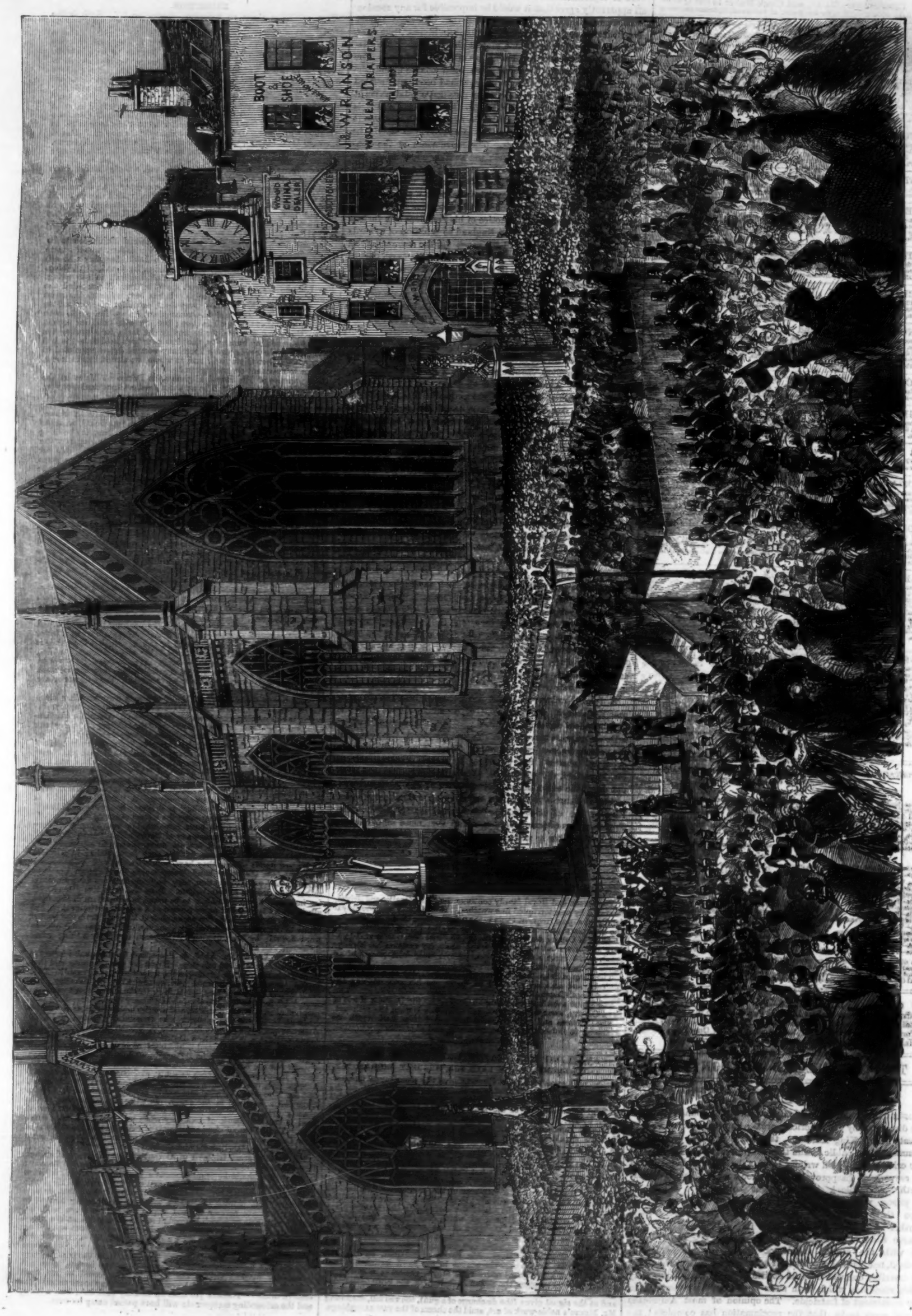
While talking of Professor Owen we may remark that the monkey-versus-man controversy which, at the recent meeting of the British Association, led to such a sharp verbal encounter between Messrs. Owen and Huxley, has, to the great disappointment of the quarrelsome, failed in provoking anything like continued discussion. A spasmodic attempt to keep up the ball was made in a burlesque letter from "A Gorilla," which appeared in the *Times*; but the public is languid just now about every mortal thing save the American War, and has no time to waste upon the brainpans of baboons. People seem very well satisfied with the inward conviction that they are not apes, and trouble themselves very little as to whether the apes are or are not our "poor relations."

"The troops skedaddled." This incongruous expression has, since the outburst of the Cain and Abel contest in America, become familiar in our mouths—not precisely as household words, for Englishmen, we trust, will be never given to "skedaddling;" but as any other eccentric Transatlanticism, such as "absquatulating," "takin' tracks," "sloping," "wilting," "vamosing," &c. To "skedaddle" is, in Federal language, to run away; but a North British philologist has lately discovered that the word is Scotch, not American, and that "skedaddling" is simply the action of "jabbling," or shaking the contents of milkpails of which the yoke is not accurately balanced on the milkmaid's shoulders. We accept the North British theory. Will the Caledonian sage accept our etymology? A "skid" or "kid" is a tub-pail or bucket. To "addle" is obvious: hence "skedaddling" is only "addling" or decomposing the lacteal contents of a "skid."

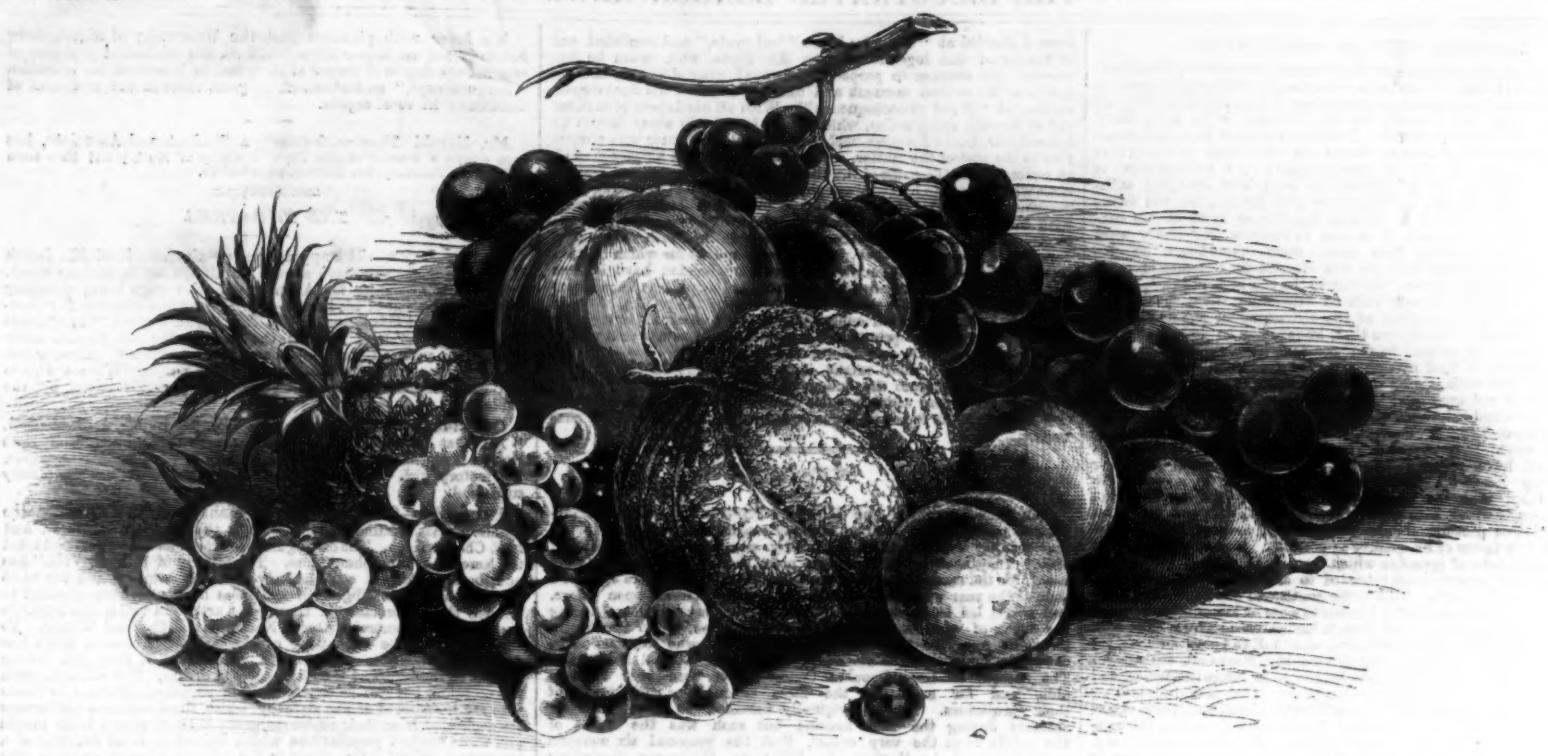
Although the Americans have introduced a vast amount of slang into the Anglo-Saxon tongue, many of the so-called "Americanisms" are simply provincial and archaic terms hundreds of years old, conveyed to the plantations by the very first settlers in Virginia or Massachusetts whence they have been retransmitted to the mother country. On the other hand, many words to which an American origin, or at least modification, may be conceded, are improvements rather than defects in our tongue. Take the adjective "lengthy" for instance: a word which is to be found in all modern dictionaries, albeit generally inserted under protest as a superfluous innovation, but which Mr. Richard Rush, the accomplished Minister from the United States to this country, assured Mr. Canning, in 1818, was an American word devised by his ingenious countrymen to signify a thing being *tedious* as well as *long*.

Napoleon I. told the Abbé de Pradt that from the sublime to the ridiculous there was but one step. Might he not also have said that from the horrible to the grotesque the transition was as rapid? That bestial savage, that crowned gorilla, the King of Dahomey, has been, writes Captain Perry, of H.M.S. Griffin, in a communication from "Little Popo" to the Church Missionary Society, revelling in a carnival of rum, blood, blankets, and cowries under the name of "grand customs." This is the monster who entertains a guard of 10,000 Amasons and floats a canoe in a lake of human gore. According to Captain Perry's informant, a Dutch gentleman whose credibility there seems no reason to doubt, hundreds of innocent prisoners have been lately beheaded by this Dahomean wretch; and the Dutchman himself saw the body of Mr. William Doherty, a Sierra Leone man, late a missionary and church catechist at Ishagga, crucified against a large tree, one nail through the forehead, one through the heart, and one through each hand and foot. *The left hand was bent and a large cotton umbrella in the grasp.* Is there not something of the ghastly grotesque in the passage we have italicised? But what need is there to speak of Dahomey when we read of brooches made from "Yankee bones" forming objects of exhibition at social clubs in New Orleans, and of a Secessionist being prosecuted for exhibiting a human skeleton, labelled "Chickahominy," in his window?

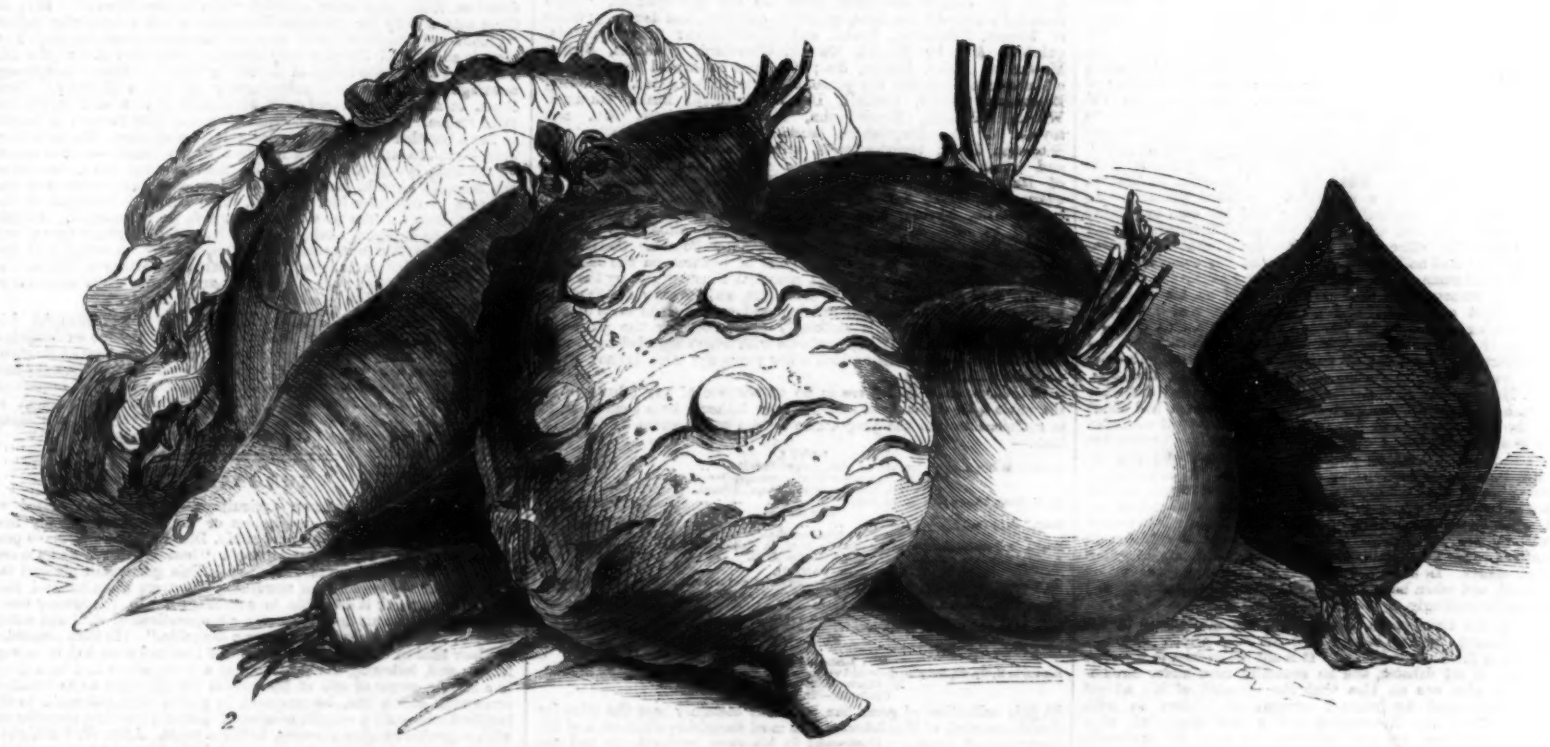
Mr. Frith's great triptych of Covent-garden Market: Morning; Regent-street: Noonday; and the sortie from the Haymarket Theatre: Night, will no doubt be as meritorious a performance as any we have had from this accomplished painter, and will worthily rival Hogarth's four "Times of the Day." Yet is it not without regret that we hear that our great painter of modern manners is devoting himself to scenes which are permanent and which we have always with us, while a spectacle on which his pencil might have seized and in which his genius might have revelled is, unhappily, evanescent and fading even now like a mirage. Why could not Mr. Frith, keeping his market scenes for leisure moments, have given us one enduring picture of the nave of the Great Exhibition? or even, if he thought that the gradations of humanity, from the highest to the lowest, were not sufficiently marked within the building, why could he not have painted the scarcely less picturesque and exciting scene outside the eastern dome? There is yet time for making sketches; but a little, and the astounding masquerade will have passed away for ever.



INAUGURATION OF THE MEMORIAL STATUE TO MR. HERBERT INGRAM, M.P., IN THE MARKET-PLACE, BOSTON.



PRIZE FRUIT.



CATTLE FOOD.

GOURDS.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC., IN THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.—SEE PAGE 407.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The crop of senatorial eloquence *in partibus* is getting very abundant. Any one who chooses to indulge in what he may think the enjoyment of reading confessional speeches of members of Parliament in electoral docks may pick and choose; for the difficulty is to avoid these lubrications in the public prints. Foremost amongst these enliveners of dull autumn days, of course, stands Mr. Gladstone, to whom it is not proposed here to devote much space; for compression is impossible, inasmuch as he appears to have been speaking without intermission, except for necessary refreshment, for ten days; and as he says as much in twenty minutes as most of his contemporaries do in an hour, it is easy to imagine that every word in the English language has been worn threadbare on his lips. There is a phrase used by one Hamlet in a sarcastic mood which sounds something like "fooling to the top of his bent." Now, far be it from us to insinuate such an expression when speaking of the progress of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the north; but it may be permitted to observe that, knowing as he does that he is eloquent, it is only natural to suppose that he likes speechmaking. A good horseman is fond of riding, a good marksman does not object to show his skill with a rifle on any occasion that may fall in his way, and it is not unnatural to suppose that a great orator does not object to the sound of his own voice. Supposing Blondin to have gone to Newcastle-upon-Tyne or York, the Northumbrians and Yorkshire audiences would have expected him to make his best display, and they would have afforded him as many opportunities of doing so, if they liked his feats, as he was willing to accept. No wonder, then, that the worthy inhabitants of the counties and towns through which a master gymnast on political and oratorical high ropes was passing, should bespeak him, nothing loth to give them as many tastes of his quality as possible. But we really believe that the avalanche of speeches which have been poured out by Mr. Gladstone have been as much intended to crush and extinguish Mr. Disraeli as anything else. This latter gentleman was in the field early this autumn, and has presented himself to more or less admiring assemblies tolerably frequently; and though his oratorical efforts have been purely bucolical, and, truth to say, somewhat dull and platitudinous, yet he has been before the public, and this would suffice to stir the antagonistic blood of Mr. Gladstone when he, too, came before the nation, and to induce him to put out his strength in order that mankind, looking on at the ex-Parliamentary exhibitions of professed political rivals, might make their comparisons accordingly. Truth to say, however, the comparison is scarcely fair. Mr. Disraeli talking of turnips at Aylesbury, and Mr. Gladstone, chief-elect of the Freetraders, marching as Chancellor of the Exchequer through part of the head-quarters of free trade, were not in analogous positions. Even in the midst of the Gladstonian oratorical inundation, one mild incentive by Mr. Disraeli to elderly labourers to perceive that a gratuity of two pounds constituted the "blue ribbon" of the spade, did float up in the newspapers, but was immediately overwhelmed, and has no more been heard of. If we know our man, however, we will back Mr. Disraeli to have his fling yet; perhaps a little nearer to the meeting of Parliament, always supposing-he can get a cry. Ay, that's the rub!

Other leaders of the Conservatives have been prominent of late; to wit, Sir John Pakington and Sir Bulwer Lytton. We are afraid that we have before now expressed an opinion that it was an unfortunate circumstance for Sir John Pakington that he was ever made First Lord of the Admiralty. Until that fatal moment he held an excellent Parliamentary and a satisfactory political position. As a notable man among third-rate men, he held his own something more than respectably; and when he was Colonial Secretary, having luckily come into that office when the troubles of that department were over, and he had nothing to do but to let the colonies govern themselves, for the same reason which caused and causes the Duke of Newcastle to be successful in that post, he carried on his no-duties in Downing-street admirably, and performed his real business—that of answering questions in Parliament—with sufficient appositeness. On the subject of national education, of which he had obtained a practical knowledge, he was listened to as an authority, and not the less because, even when they were co-Cabinet Ministers, he and Mr. Henley used to make tremendously long and elaborate speeches each against the doctrines of the other, which had about them all the earnestness and some of the bitterness of sectarian squabbles in other branches of opinion. But the Admiralty was too much for him; and, it happening that the first iron-plated ship-of-war having been commenced during his reign there, he endeavoured to add ten cubits to his Parliamentary and political stature; and his real capacity having been long before accurately measured, not to say spanned, when he lost the prestige of office, he certainly lost part of the ground he formerly occupied, and his attempts at criticism in naval matters ever since have been but puny and anything but appreciated efforts. In his latest out-of-door oration he was on his proper ground, and when he talked on education he talked well, and was estimated accordingly.

Orations, in the strict sense of the term, are rare things in the House of Commons; and we believe that the only person who now delivers them is Sir Bulwer Lytton. It is not his custom to interfere otherwise than in set debates, and he generally rises under circumstances which give one an idea that the moment of his advent has been prearranged by mutual consent of leaders on both sides. That being so, it requires but a few words of allusion to the previous speaker, whoever he may be, generally a nobody, to cause the elaborately-written declamatory discourse (which is duly sent to the leading journal for special insertion) to fit neatly and appositely into the debate. Unless this was done the posterity of next morning would go down uninformed to their graves of half the wisdom which the right hon. member for Hertfordshire had delivered overnight; for a gentleman who speaks prepared epigrammatic, antithetical, and curiously well-constructed sentences, and, in doing so, suffers just every other word to be heard, of course sets stenography at defiance, and his speeches come from the unfavoured printing-presses either in a compressed or else in a terribly maimed shape. We do not remember, at least of late years, that Sir Bulwer Lytton has discoursed from a purely agricultural point of view to a purely agricultural audience until last week, when he delivered himself of a complete Georgic to to the swains of Hertfordshire. How they fared in their endeavours to comprehend an address uttered in the manner above described and pitched up to the Virgilian point of economic husbandry is more than we can say; but conjecture is hardly at fault when we suppose that, on the principle that his audience did not understand it, it had a great effect upon them. With Sir Bulwer Lytton, but necessarily not of him—that is, being ostensibly of different politics—was Mr. Giles Puller, one of the other talking members for Herts, for Mr. Abel Smith the third has yet to be discovered, at least in the House. Mr. Puller is a member not without a certain specialty, for he has opinions and is able to express them with sufficient readiness of speech, though he has a trick of straining his voice, which renders his tones unpleasant to the ear. He distinguished himself by his opposition to the repeal of the paper duty, and was supposed to have got a brief from the papermakers, the fee indorsed on which was "support at your next election," which, being a barrister who has practised a little, he used with tolerable adroitness. Perhaps Mr. Puller is as good a specimen of that peculiar hybrid in politics which has been produced of late years, and which is known as a Liberal Conservative, as one could instance; but as he sits close behind the Treasury bench in the House when the Liberals are in office, it may be taken that his proclivities are more to them than to the Conservatives; and perhaps they are.

One of the most peculiar public men and members of Parliament extant is, to our mind, Mr. Locke King, the almost Radical member for East Surrey. It has been his fortune, or his fate, by untimely success in carying the second reading of more than one measure for the extension of the franchise, to cause the fall of more than one Government and to elicit the production of more than one general Reform Bill. Measures, too, of sweeping alteration in the law of real property have been brought forward by him; and they, too, having reached their second reading, have broken off short in his hand, or rather, it should be said, have dropped from his unnerved hand. For it must be understood that in his demeanour and, as we believe, in his temperament, Mr. Locke King is one of the most retiring and modest of men; and on the occasions when he has been the means of causing a political sensation no one has seemed more surprised, not to say alarmed, than he himself. He has always seemed startled at "the noise himself had made," and reminded one strikingly of that ingenuous youth Mr. Toots, who, when he has screwed his courage to perpetrate a grand *coup d'amour*, always recoils at the critical moment and confusedly utters his stereotyped apology of "it's of no consequence!" With all his defects of manner and of mental constitution, which cause him to do scant justice to himself, Mr. Locke King is a bold thinker, and a reformer who always goes to the root of the matter, so that he has attained a position and an estimation in the ranks of the disciples of progress in all our institutions which, despite his apparent physical (so to speak) shrinking from prominence, he is likely to retain. It was, knowing well his idiosyncracy, with some surprise that we read his somewhat outspoken opinions on American affairs. His sentiments as regards the South has brought down upon him some of that maledictory comment for which certain recent additions to the newspaper press of London have become famous, in the wrong sense of that word; and as pure and consistent a Liberal, in the fullest extent and meaning of the phrase, as exists has been held up to such opprobrium as can be secured through the medium of one of the prints in question, because he has ventured to speak common sense to an electoral assembly.

More and much more might have been added in the way of endeavour to illustrate the doings of members out of Parliament; but there is a power which beckons us away from the continuation of this column which is not to be resisted, and we must forbear till next week.

MUSIC.

The fifth season of the Monday Popular Concerts commenced at St. James's Hall on Monday evening last. The concert of that evening was the 103rd since they were set on foot on Feb. 7, 1859. They have begun this year more than a month earlier than usual, for the same reason that kept Her Majesty's Theatre open at a time of the year when that fashionable house was never open before, and which led to the opening of the Royal English Opera during the depth of what is called "the dead season"—the number of strangers from the country and from abroad who continue to be drawn to London by the attraction of the International Exhibition. The success of these Popular Concerts has been very remarkable, and far exceeding the most sanguine anticipations of their projectors. It was originally intended to give only six concerts during the first season; but such was the influx of the public from the very outset, that the proposed six concerts were increased to thirteen in 1859; to thirty-one (including eleven at various provincial towns) in 1860; to twenty-four in 1861; and twenty-six in 1862. "The programmes of these concerts," we quote the correct statement made by the management, "have included nearly all the trios, quartets, quintets, and double quartets of Mozart, Beethoven, Spohr, and Mendelssohn; many quartets, quintets, &c., by Haydn, Dussek, Cherubini, Schubert, Spohr, Macfarren, Loder, Mellon, &c.; the most celebrated sonatos, and other compositions for the pianoforte, solo or concerted, of Mozart, Beethoven, Woelfl, Steibelt, Dussek, Clementi, Pinto, Hummel, Weber, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Sterndale Bennett, &c., and several of the harpsichord works of Handel, Scarlatti, and Sebastian Bach; together with a large number of songs, duets, and other vocal pieces from the ancient and modern schools of Italy, Germany, France, and England. As executants in every department the most eminent artists have been provided, engagements having been contracted with renowned performers abroad as well as at home. A constant attendance at St. James's Hall throughout a series of Monday Popular Concerts is, therefore, equivalent to a varied course of lectures on the chamber music of the great masters, with practical illustrations by the first professors of the day." This is most true, and we may add that the influence of these concerts in refining and exalting the taste of the London musical public is strikingly manifested by the profound attention and discriminating applause with which crowded audiences now listen to compositions which a few years ago were deemed quite unfit for popular ears.

In order to show that there is no appearance of any falling off in the spirit with which these concerts have hitherto been conducted, it is sufficient to cite the programme of the performance on Monday last:—

PART I.

Quartet, in D minor, for two violins, viola, and violoncello .. .. .. Haydn.
(First time at the Monday Popular Concerts.)
MM. Joachim, Ries, Webb, and Piatti.

Cradle Song, "Sleep thou infant Angel" .. .. Glinka.
Miss Banks.

Song, "Pags fui" .. .. Winter.
Miss Lascelles.

Sonata, in D major, for pianoforte solo (No. 21 of Mr. Hallé's edition) .. Mozart.
Mr. Charles Hallé.

PART II.

Grand Ottet, in E flat, Op. 20, for four violins, two violas, and two violoncellos. Mendelssohn.
MM. Joachim, Ries, Cirrodus, Watson, Webb, Hann, Paque, and Piatti.

Songs, "Who is Sylvia?" "Hark, hark, the lark." .. .. Schubert.
Miss Banks.

Song, "The Savoyard's Song" .. .. Mendelssohn.
Miss Lascelles.

Duet, "Pure ciel" .. .. Paer.
Miss Banks and Miss Lascelles.

Sonata in G, Op. 30, for pianoforte and violin .. .. Beethoven.
Mr. Charles Hallé and Herr Joachim.
Conductor—Mr. Lindsay Sloper.

In this collection of gems the brightest certainly was the ottet (or double quartet) of Mendelssohn, the most surprising effort even of his transcendant genius. Composed in his mere boyhood—he had not reached the age of fifteen—it holds its place, and will continue to do so, among the greatest masterpieces of the age. Haydn's quartet in D minor is one of his most genial and delightful inspirations; and Mozart's sonata in D is one of the most finished works ever written for the pianoforte. The vocal pieces were admirably sung by Miss Banks and Miss Lascelles, who received their full share of the applause bestowed on this excellent concert.

"A composer who resides at Munich," says *Dwight's Boston Journal of Music*, "Max Bach by name, has been completing Mendelssohn's unfinished opera, "Loreley." Max Bach is a bold man. He had better leave Mendelssohn alone.

A grand oratorio, entitled "Jerusalem," by an English composer, Mr. H. Pierson, has been lately performed by the Musical Institute of Wurtsburg, and met with applause. This oratorio was originally produced at a Norwich festival a few years ago, when it was coldly received.

The London Glee and Madrigal Union gave a successful concert last week at Manchester. Several of the finest English glees, including Horsley's "By Celia's arbour" and Arne's "Under the greenwood tree," were exquisitely sung by Messrs. Baxter, Cumming, Land, and Winn; Miss Banks sang several pretty ballads; and Mozart's Symphony in C, and Mendelssohn's overture to the "Midsummer Night's Dream" were performed by an excellent orchestra under the direction of Mr. Charles Hallé.

Mdlle. Adelina Patti has been lately at Brussels, exciting the usually sedate Belgian public to enthusiasm by her captivating appearances in the "Barbière di Siviglia," "La Sonnambula," and "Lucia di Lammermoor." She is now giving performances in the English provinces.

A statement which has appeared in several Parisian journals, and has gained considerable currency, that Mdme. Alboni intends to retire from the stage at the close of the ensuing season, is (we are happy to learn from the *Musical World*) without foundation.

Various contradictory rumours are afloat respecting Mdlle. Titiens. One report is that she is engaged as the prima donna of the company which the "English Opera Association" is said to be forming. Another is that she is engaged for a series of performances during the next few months at Her Majesty's Theatre. A third is that she is about to proceed to America in order to fulfil an engagement in the United States, and that her place is already taken in a steamer from Liverpool to New York. Of these statements we are enabled to say that the last is correct, the others being without foundation. Mdlle. Titiens's American engagement will last during the winter months, and in the spring she will resume her place at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Mario is engaged at the Grand Opéra of Paris, on the terms of 16,000 francs (£640) per month. The length of his engagement is not stated. He began his career by singing in French at the above theatre for a short period before he went on the Italian stage.

We learn with pleasure that the University of Königsberg has conferred on Signor Manuel Garcia, the celebrated professor of singing, the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in honour of his invention "Laryngascope," an instrument of great value in the treatment of diseases of the vocal organs.

Mr. Harold Thomas, formerly a Student and Associate, has been elected a member of the Royal Academy of Music; and Miss Leila Aylward, of Salisbury, late Student, an Associate.

THE THEATRES.

Drury Lane.—The appearance on the boards of Mr. Leigh Murray, though nowadays a rare is always an interesting event. Prior to his departure for Australia—a sea-voyage being necessary for the restoration of his health—Mr. Murray has taken a few farewell evenings at this house, in Mr. Tom Taylor's piece, "To Parents and Guardians," and sustains the part of the old French usher Tourbillon, with all that finish and those touches of pathos which have usually commended Mr. Murray to the public. We are able to add that Mr. Murray has been exceedingly well received by the audience.

Olympic.—On Monday the little comedy by Mr. J. M. Morton, "All that Glitters is not Gold," was revived, when Miss Kate Saville made her first appearance in this theatre as Martha Gibbs, the factory girl. Her assumption of the character was completely successful.

Princess'.—On Thursday the management of this theatre by Mr. Harris terminated, and with it the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. The distinguished performers have thus conducted the lessee to a triumphant close. The tragedy of "Henry VIII." has now been performed consecutively for several weeks, and the most respectable and intelligent of audiences have anxiously crowded to witness the performance of these great artists in two of Shakspeare's finest historical portraits, Queen Katherine and Cardinal Wolsey. To these portraits the fine acting of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean has done nightly justice and been a real source of deep and lasting delight to the lovers of the Shakspearean drama. Nor will it die with the occasion, but live in the memory a perpetual pleasure to those who are enamoured of the style by which these eminent performers are separated from their contemporaries, both in regard to its merits and those marked peculiarities which belong to it as features of a recognised school. On Monday the theatre reopens under a new management, to which we wish every success.

Sadler's Wells.—A drama new to these boards was produced on Wednesday week, entitled "The Willow Marsh." It is in three acts, and by Mr. Adolphe Fancquez, whose recent play called "Clouds and Sunshine" was displaced to make room for it. The piece is slight, and the plot very simple. One Jean Roux (Mr. H. Forrester) during the Reign of Terror in France, forces a temporary marriage on a lady, who subsequently marries a Marquis. Jean Roux, in after years, would take advantage of this, and asserts his prior claims. The Marquis compromises, and they propose to travel to Paris together for the purpose of getting a divorce. On their way Jean Roux attempts to drown him in a willow marsh—a scene which on the stage is very prettily set. He then assumes the character of the Marquis himself, and almost compels the Marchioness and her children to recognise him as such. But the son, indignant at his conduct, involves him in a duel, in which he is wounded. At this juncture the Marquis, having escaped from the Marsh, returns, and Jean Roux's last moments are embittered by knowing that his villany has failed in its object. Mr. Forrester's acting of the part is highly creditable to a young and rising artist, who gives evidence of talent that is full of the promise of future excellence.

Bijou Theatre.—Mr. C. Mathews having brought his entertainment here to a close, obligingly lent the theatre on Saturday evening to a foreigner who aspires to perform Shakspeare in English. Herr Kreuger, who went through the principal parts of Othello and Hamlet on the occasion, is evidently a judicious actor, and impressed his audience very favourably. Of course his pronunciation is defective; and he must labour hard to get over the remaining impediments to his success arising from this circumstance.

THE FARM.

The great mass of autumn agricultural dinners have passed off without any remarkable utterances or the discovery of any new "charmed weapon" on the part of Mr. Disraeli; but they have produced a speech in Sir Bulwer Lytton's "best manner" and a novel species of premium from Mr. Walters. This gentleman plucked the heart out of the question of rewarding labourers when he said that "he did not think it desirable to encourage a man for merely being honest and doing his duty; but for all operations of skill and enterprise all kinds of encouragement were desirable." He then proceeded to show that in the matter of prizes the landlord class had been neglected; and, following the precedent of a prize which had been given to a former owner of one of his estates for planting some hundred acres with scotch firs, he proposed to give a triennial medal to the landlord who built a specific number of cottages (not less than three), with a specific number of rooms, in three years. After all, the highest political interest attaches to the quiet little dinner which was held at Mr. Sadler's to celebrate the introduction of the first Fowler's steam-plough into East Lothian. The landlord of the farm, Mr. Nesbit Hamilton, better known as Mr. Christopher, was in the chair, and Mr. Cobden on his right hand as the guest of the day. The great apostle of free trade did not fail to improve the occasion in his happiest and most conciliatory vein, and he and his old Lincolnshire opponent were at last on the same side of the question.

There was great want of system in the arrangement of grain samples at the recent show in the Horticultural Gardens; but the sixty specimens of roots were pretty good, khol rabbi especially so. Norway sent some good oats, and her turnips were superior in quality and equal in size to the English. Sweden's specimens of the turnips which bear her name were not remarkable, but her khol rabbi was much better; and Hanover gloried in some large radishes. The Hamburg International Agricultural Exhibition of Agricultural Products, Machinery, and Breeding Cattle is announced for next June, with 20,000 Prussian dollars (£3000), as prizes. Birmingham offers £1835 in Bingley Hall prizes at Christmas, of which £682 15s. is for pigeons and poultry, and by the new and very extended Islington Hall arrangements there will be five silver cups as principal prizes.

Hereford fair was pretty well attended; but, although the quality of the animals was beyond the average, the prices were from five to ten per cent below those of last year. Mr. Monkhouse, the octogenarian blind breeder, showed a large and admirable lot, and twelve of them, principally by his Chieftain, were sold to Mr. Aldworth, of Berkshire, at £27 a head. One of them was quite "the Jew's eye" of the fair, and its new owner, who intends to "train" it for Christmas shows, refused £40 for it that morning. Mr. Langston's agent, Mr. Savidge, purchased a good lot of twenty at about £18 15s., and Oakeley from Bedfordshire, Stone from Leicestershire, and Druce from Oxfordshire also attended to replenish their stores. The show was said to be the finest ever known at Hereford. The "bull, cow, and offspring" prize produced a fine class. Mr. T. Davies's grand loined bull Plato headed the winning trio; and Mr. Capper's Lord Wellington (second at Battersea), with Ada of the Silver tribe as his mate, came next. The class for bulls calved after July 1, 1861, was very good, and Mr. Vevers's Battersea, Mr. P. Turner's Percy, and Mr. W. Judge's Adforton exactly kept their Battersea places. The first pair had been pitted with a different result at Leominster, but at Ludlow Percy was nowhere to the Battersea hero. The decision in the next class between Mr. H. Evans's Rodney and Mr. W. Taylor's Tambarine was a great deal canvassed, and thought to be the only mistake of the show. Mr. Rea's deep-breasted Sylvius, who was unnoticed at Battersea, came to the fore here among the aged bulls, and Mr. Monkhouse won the yearling pair of heifers' prize with two of rare quality. Leominster Fancy, of Canterbury and Truro celebrity, was the queen of Mr. James Taylor's first-prize lot of "seven breeding-cows;" and Mr. Wigmore's Beauty met for the first time and beat Mr. P. Turner's celebrated Countess, a winner of four firsts at Leeds, Poissy, Leominster, and Ludlow. Both will be "dangerous ladies" at Birmingham and

Islington. We have seen more plums among the steers; Mr. Bedford, of Hatfield, took a first with his first-prize pair at Leominster, sold them on the ground to the Earl of Shrewsbury, and a first and second to Mr. H. R. Evans; and two seconds to Mr. John Nott for the only animals he showed, completed the awards in this department.

The Ryeland sheep, in which Mr. J. B. Downing came out well, had the best of the "Shrops" this year; and Sir Velters Cornwall carried off both the boar and sow prizes. As master of the hounds the Baronet gives a prize for the best hunting sire, which was adjudged to Artful, by Archy, beating old Hereford, who is described as "about fifteen years old." Harry, the winner in the hunter class, had action superior to his looks; and Lassie put out her chance for the nag mares by being entered by mistake in the cart-class. Mr. Wigmore's heifer quartet were a great feature of the extra stock; and the Rev. Archer Clive's five-guinea prize for Herefordshire cider produced such good specimens that they were pretty nearly exhausted by ardent tasters before dinner. Mr. Price's bulls sold badly, and "Battersea," the flower of the show, was transferred to Mr. Baldwin, of Luddington, for a hundred guineas.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Caledonian Hunt was well attended. Haddington, another trump card for King of Trumps, won the three great handicaps for Mr. Jackson; and Lady Ripon, Caller Ou, My Mary, and Impératrice were among a large field which he defeated for "The Roxburghe." The St. Leger winner tried her luck again the same afternoon for the Queen's Plate, but was beaten so cleverly by an outsider, Tommy Jones, that Mr. I'Anson might well declare that she should run no more this season. Monday produced a good day's racing at Newmarket, and Lord Stamford had reason to felicitate himself on having followed the blood of Imaus at the Royal sale by giving 270 gs. for his half-sister Cassidia, who defeated Tornado for a £900 stake. As might have been expected, after their St. Leger running, Buckstone disposed of Knowsley cleverly in their A. F. match; but still Lord Glasgow made accounts square to £50 by winning a plate and a match with his Physalis colt. Tuesday furnished a field of thirty-eight, and, for the eleventh time in twenty-three years, a three-year old was successful. Hartington, by Voltigeur, with 12 to 1 against him, won cleverly by a length; Myrtle beating Asteroid, with his 9st. 3lb., steadier by two lengths; Vampire and Anonyma fourth and fifth, and Belder and Silkstone "nowhere." Hospodar did not deceive his clever trainer in the Clearwell Stakes; and Lord Stamford's 720-guinea Grevile yearling Onesander was beaten by a length, Early Purl finishing as far from him. Lord Glasgow threw in again for the 25-sov. stakes, but the "head" by which so many of his victories have been given this season was made by Doyle and not by Aldcroft.

Those who want "a sensation" cab ride are directed by *The Life* to driver No. 7614, on a stand in Camden-town, who now works Black Tommy, the second to the recently-deceased Blink Bonny in the Derby in the Derby of '57. Idle Boy, one of the finest remaining sons of Harkaway, and the antagonist of Mr. Rarey in a terrible battle at York, died a few days since; and no less than twenty-one of Lord Stamford's two-year-olds and upwards, including Diophantus and Imaus, will be put up for sale during the Houghton Meeting. Mr. Snewing gave a splendid entertainment at Watford on Thursday week in honour of the victory of Caractacus, not only to one hundred and fifty of his friends, but five hundred of the poor in the neighbourhood. Parsons the jockey, and Smith the trainer, came in for their share of the cheers, and Professor Spooner assured the company that Caractacus might yet appear and prove to his detractors that the Derby was no "fluke." Solferino, half brother to Thunderbolt, is sold to go to Sweden for £180, and *on dit* that a high-priced yearling has proved a roarer, and that a young and very distinguished ex-racer is not likely to have many, if any, entries on the foal-list of '63.

At Abergele Open Meeting, Cararooda, a purchase of Lord Gifford during the meeting from Mr. Campell, and that gentleman's Carabradso divided the Abergele Stakes; Coodarena and Caroola were both put out in their second ties for the Elroy Stakes, which was won by Mr. Green's Gipsy Queen; and the Kinmel Park Stakes was divided between Sea Rock and two others. Two sisters, Mr. Mercer's Penelope and Perseverance, by Paramount, divided the Oaks at Ashdown Park, and old Effort was beaten in the third ties for the Craven Cup (for which three of his stock ran), and, to most coursers' notions, in the second ties with Scandal. Cobbet by Mechanic beat Leotard by David in the deciding course for the Derby, and the Uffington Cup went to "the house" party by the aid of Lady Evelyn Bruce's Black Certificate. The South Countrie has lost an excellent and enthusiastic courser in Mr. Henry Miller, of Frome, honorary secretary to the Amesbury Champion Meeting, and a breeder of some high-class greyhounds. That meeting, over which he watched so long and well, begins on Monday next; "The Caledonian, Dirleton, and North Berwick," and the South Lancashire (Southport), on Tuesday, &c.; Hornby, Bainesse, and Catterick (O), on Tuesday and Wednesday; Lurgan (O), on Thursday and Friday; and Leighton on Friday. The meetings for next week are, Gloucester on Tuesday and Wednesday, and Northallerton on Thursday and Friday. Hunters' stakes flourish at the latter, and the autumn event has twenty-three entries.

Mr. Tailby's hounds commenced their campaign on Oct. 6 at Little Dalby, where they found lots of cubs and killed a brace and a half, with a breast-high scent. Ranksboro' Gorse was also tried and proved nearly as full of "the raw material." The cub-reports from all the hunts round Melton are most satisfactory, and we only wish that the present visitor prospects of "the hunting metropolis" and its tributaries were equally so. The Melton Agricultural Show was a great success, and the Duke of Rutland raised his voice, we must hope to some purpose, against those death-traps to hunting-men, the wire fences.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—Monday.

October Produce Stakes.—Tassel, 1. Curaçao, 2.
Free Handicap Sweepstakes.—Limosina, 1. Q. E. D., 2. Canwell, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Black Billy, 1. Fig, 2. Sugarstick, 3.
£50.—Physalic c., 1. Bohemia, 2. Woldga, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Babette f., 1. Bolero, 2. Welland, 3.
Sweepstakes of 300 sovs.—Cassidia, 1. Financée, 2. Tornado, 3.
Handicap Plate.—Schism, 1. Voltigeur, 2. West-end, 3.

TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Truant, 1. Chemisette, 2. Sanita, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Merry Maid, 1. Ducat, 2. Man-at-Arms, 3.
Selling Handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Maid of Honour, 1. Presumption, 2. Estrelda, 3.
Town Plate.—Gleam walked over.
Cesarewitch Stakes.—Hartington, 1. Myrtle, 2. Asteroid, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Merry Hart, 1. Actæon, 2. Fantail, 3.
Clearwell Stakes.—Hospodar, 1. Onesander, 2. Early Purl, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Miranda filly, 1. Vivid, 2. Wave, 3.
Royal Stakes.—Argonaut walked over.

WEDNESDAY.

Bedford Stakes.—Tajo, 1. Armagnac, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Trumps, 1. Antipodes, 2. Glengowrie c., 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—East Sheen, 1. Grisette, 2. Aroma, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Truant, 1. Foie de Gras, 2. Antidote, 3.
Maiden Plate.—Lady Abbess, 1. Poland, 2. Neilgherry, 3.
Select Stakes.—Lacydes, 1. Alerte, 2. Wingrave, 3.
Oatlands Plate.—Baron Munchausen, 1. Fig, 2. Balder, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Villafranca, 1. Pianoto, 2. Revolver, 3.
Post Sweepstakes.—Buckenham walked over.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 500 sovs.—Barbatus c., 1. Lacydes, 2.
Plate of 50 sovs.—Master George, 1. Falcon, 2.
Sweepstakes. T.Y.C.—Fontenoy, 1. Truant, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sov.—Hesper, 1. Maid of Honour, 2. Dirt Cheap, 3.
£100 Handicap Plate.—Turn of Luck, 1. Flirtation, 2.

The American papers state that the French have imported a quantity of telegraph-wire and railway stores into Mexico.

Letters from Tangiers state that Morocco is negotiating a loan in London to pay off her debt to Spain.

John Charles Whyte has been appointed Police Magistrate for the colony of Hong-Kong.

The *Nouvelliste* of Hamburg says:—"At a banquet just given at Tronisoe, in Norway, a dish of fresh beef was served which had been found last summer in some tin cases buried at Spitzbergen. According to indisputable indications these cases were placed there by the Parry expedition in 1826. The meat was perfectly fresh, and had not contracted any bad smell."

A copy of the protocol signed at Constantinople on the 4th inst. in regard to the affairs of Servia, together with the instructions to the Governor-General of Belgrade, appear in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

The Caspian Sea.—The *Northern Post* of St. Petersburg, of the 5th, states that the special hydrographical expedition, which was fitted out six years ago at the suggestion of the Grand Duke High Admiral for surveying and exploring the Caspian Sea, has completed that of the western coast, from the mouth of the Terek to the frontier of Persia, and all the northern coast of the Persian territory from Adar to the Bay of Astrabad. The publication of a geographical atlas, containing twenty-two maps and more than fifty naval charts, which have been executed by the expedition, is in progress. All the soundings have been carefully set down. The first general map of the Caspian Sea appeared in 1720, and it was that publication which caused Peter the Great to receive the title of Member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. A second was published in 1731, according to surveys by Soimonoff, and also one by Kolodkine, based on astronomical observations, which served to determine the principal points on the coast.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Owing, in some measure, to the continued withdrawal of large amounts held in this country in the shape of foreign balances, and the comparative heaviness in the Paris Bourse, most Home Securities have been very inactive this week, and the quotations, although the sales of stock have been by no means numerous, have had a downward tendency. In the value of the Unfunded Debt, however, very little change has taken place.

The money market is well supplied with surplus capital, and the demand for accommodation may be considered steady, at the annexed rates for the best commercial paper:—

Thirty days' bills ..	.. 1¾ to 2 per cent.	Four months' bills	.. 2¼ to 2½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills ..	.. 1¾ to 2 „	Six months' bills ..	.. 2½ to 4 „
Three months' bills	.. 2 to — „		

In the Stock Exchange money is worth from 1¾ to 2 per cent, if for short periods.

Continental advices state that the inquiry for capital is by no means active; nevertheless, prices appear to be well supported. We annex the quotations in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate. Per cent.	Open market. Per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market
Paris	3½	.. 3¼	Amsterdam ..	3½	.. 3¼
Vienna	5	.. 5	Turin	5	.. 4½ 5
Berlin	4	.. 3	Brussels	3	.. 3
Frankfort ..	3	.. 7	Hamburg ..	—	.. 3¼ 4
			St. Petersburg ..	5½	.. 5½

The imports of the precious metals have been on a liberal scale—viz., £700,000, chiefly from New York, Australia, the West Indies, &c. The exchanges being still in favour of this country, further parcels of gold may be anticipated from America. The value of the gold now on passage from Australia is about £1,000,000.

Bar silver is in active request for Bombay, at 61¼d. per ounce. We understand that some large purchases of silver have been lately made on the Continent for the Eastern market.

About £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to Venezuela on account of the loan; but nearly £130,000 has been sent in.

It is understood that the Congress of Peru have offered considerable opposition to the conditions of the loan raised here in August last. If the opposition should continue there is a prospect of the remittances already made—£900,000—being returned to us.

The prospectus of another bank for South Africa, with a capital of £1,000,000, has been issued.

Considerable inactivity prevailed in the English Stock Market on Monday, and prices were with difficulty supported:—Consols, for Money, were done at 93⅜ ½; Ditto, for Account, 93⅝ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92 to 92¼; Exchequer Bills, March, 18s. to 21s.; Ditto, June, 20s. to 23s. prem. Bank Stock was 236 to 238; India Stock, 228 to 230; Ditto, New, 108⅞ to 109½; and Rupee Paper, 105 to 106½, and 112½ to 112¾. India Bonds were 28s. to 31s. prem.; and the Debentures, 101. On the following day Consols closed at 93⅝ ¾; Bank Stock, 236 to 238; Reduced and New Three per Cents 91⅞ 92; India Stock, 228 to 230; India Five per Cents, 109 to 109¼; Five-and-a-Half per Cent Rupee Paper, 112 to 112½; India Bonds, 28s. to 31s.; Red Sea Annuities, 22; Exchequer Bills, 18s. to 23s. prem. The dealings on Wednesday were trifling:—Consols left off at 93¼ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞; Bank Stock, 237 to 239; India Stock, 226 to 228; Ditto, New, 109¼ 109; Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 94¼; Five per Cent, Ditto, 105⅜; Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 112¼; India Bonds, 28s. to 31s.; Exchequer Bills, 21s. to 23s. prem. On Thursday the market opened heavily, but afterwards recovered:—Consols for Money marked 93¼ to ⅜; for Account, 93⅜ to ½; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ to 92; and Exchequer Bills, 18s. to 23s. prem.

In the market for Foreign Bonds rather less firmness has been observed, and in some instances prices have shown symptoms of weakness. Turkish Consolidés have fluctuated from 39 to 38¼; Mexican Stock has ruled firm, but in the value of Italian a fall of 1¼ per cent has taken place. Turkish Scrip has sold at par to ⅛ prem.; Russian, 1⅛ to 1⅞ prem.; Portuguese, 2⅜ to 2⅞ prem.; Venezuela, 2⅜ to 3¼ prem.; and Peruvian, 2 to 1¼ dis. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have realised 96; Equador, 17⅝; Egyptian, 80¼; Ditto New, paid-up, 88; Italian Railway, 73¼; Mexican Three per Cents, 32⅞; New Grenada, 28; Ditto, Land Warrants, 2; Ditto, ex overdue Coupons and Hectares, 10⅝; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47; Ditto New, paid-up, 46⅝; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92¼; Ditto, New, paid-up, 95¼; Spanish Deferred, 46½; Ditto, Passive, 22⅝; Ditto Certificates, 10; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 8¾; Ditto, 1858, 69; Ditto, New, paid-up, 68¼; Venezuela Three per Cents, 29¾; Italian Five per Cents, 73⅝ to 72; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65¼; and Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent Dollar Bonds, 73⅝.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been in fair average request, and the following are the leading quotations:—Alliance of London and Liverpool, 19¼; Australasia, 65¼; Chartered of British Columbia, 9⅝; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 21; Colonial, 42¼; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered 19¼; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 3¼; Imperial, 7¼; London and Brazilian, 16¼; London and County, 37¼; London Joint Stock, 34¼; London and South African, 22⅝; London and Westminster, 78⅝; Metropolitan and Provincial, 12; Oriental, 54; Ottoman, 27; Ditto, New, 4⅝; Union of Ireland, 6¼; and Union of London, 33.

In Colonial Government Securities a moderate business has been transacted. Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, have sold at 109¼; Ditto, Five per Cents, 99; Cape Six per Cents, 114; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 to 1891, 101¼; Queensland Six per Cents, 106¼; South Australian Six per Cents, 1878 and Upwards, 110; and Victoria Six per Cents, 108.

Miscellaneous Securities have changed hands to a moderate extent:—Australian Agricultural, 23½; Berlin Waterworks, 5¼; Canada Land, 97; Crystal Palace, 34¼; Electric Telegraph, 102; English and Australian Copper, 2¼; Italian Irrigation and Canal, 2¼; National Discount, 7⅝; Peel River Land and Mineral, 52½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 73¼; and United Kingdom Telegraph Company, 2⅝.

The amount of business doing in the Railway Share Market has been very limited, and in some instances the currencies have had a drooping tendency. The leading quotations for the week are as follows:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Bristol and Exeter, 86⅞; Caledonian, 111⅛; Great Eastern—Ordinary Stock, 46¼; Ditto, A Stock, 42; Great Northern, A Stock, 128⅞; Great Western, 67⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108⅞; London and Blackwall, 66¼; London and Brighton, 122¼; London, Chatham, and Dover, 42⅛; London and North-Western, 93; London and South-Western, 100; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38⅞; Metropolitan, 8⅞; Midland, 129; North British, 57¼; North-Eastern — York, 87¼; North Staffordshire, 14½; South-Eastern, 83⅞; South Wales, 68⅞; West Midland—Oxford, 42½.

Preference Shares.—London, Chatham, and Dover, 99⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 123; Ditto, Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 68¼; North-Eastern—York, H. and S. Purchase, 9⅞.

Preference Shares and Stocks.—Great Eastern Five per Cent, 107¼; Kent Coast, 2⅞; London and Chatham, Metropolitan Extension, 10⅞ ex div.; London and South-Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 105.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 103; Cape Town and Dock, 106; East Indian, 106⅞; Great Indian Peninsula, 104⅞; Great Southern of India, 102⅞; Great Western of Canada, 12⅞; Madras Five per Cent, 103; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 92½; Scinde, Delhi, 103.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7⅝; Bahia and San Francisco, 19⅞ ex new; Belgian Eastern Junction, 1⅝; Dutch Rhenish, 17½; Recife and San Francisco, 18⅞; Royal Swedish, ⅜; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Oct. 15 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	.. £257,662	A decrease of other securities of	.. £990,008
A decrease of public deposits of	.. 2,079,797	A decrease of bullion of ..	.. 317,895
An increase of other deposits of	.. 2,182,363	A decrease of rest of	.. 596,716
An increase of Gov. securities of	.. 941,436	A decrease of reserve of ..	.. 608,081

Public deposits amount to £6,253,982; and private deposits to £15,712,485. The total circulation is £22,396,357; and the stock of bullion is £16,290,200, Securities are £31,192,086.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Oct. 13.—There was only a moderate supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market. Selected samples changed hands slowly, at about stationary prices. All other kinds were very dull, at barely the late decline in value. Foreign wheat—the imports of which have continued extensive—has met a dull inquiry; nevertheless, prices have been supported. Most descriptions of barley have realised previous rates; but the trade has ruled very inactive. We have no change to notice in the value of malt. Good sound oats have sold steadily, other kinds slowly, on former terms. Both beans and peas have ruled heavy, but not cheaper. The flour trade has been devoid of animation.

Oct. 15.—All kinds of produce met a dull inquiry to-day. Prices, however, ruled about stationary.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 46s. to 56s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 48s.; rye, 32s. to 37s.; grinding barley, 27s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 31s. to 37s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 37s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 65s.; brown ditto, 51s. to 58s.; Kingston and Ware, 63s. to 65s.; Chevalier, 65s. to 69s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 26s.; potato ditto, 24s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 24s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 25s.; tick beans, 34s. to 37s.; grey peas, 36s. to 39s.; maple, 35s. to 43s.; white, 38s. to 40s.; boilers, 40s. to 43s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s. to 51s.; town households, 38s. to 43s.; country marks, 35s. to 37s. per 280lb.; American, 23s. to 29s. per barrel.

Seeds.—The demand for seeds is in a most inactive state at about last week's quotations. In cakes only a moderate business is doing.

Linseed, English crushing, 63s. to 70s.; Calcutta, 63s. to 65s. 6d.; hempseed, 48s. to 50s. per quarter; coriander, 10s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s. to 14s.; white ditto, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 6s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 68s. to 71s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 15s. to £10 5s.; ditto foreign, £10 to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 to £6 15s. per ton; canary, 48s. to 56s. per quarter; red clover, 40s. to 58s.; white ditto 56s. to 72s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d., of household ditto, 6½d. to 7½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 49s. 6d; barley 34s. 8d.; oats, 21s. 5d.; rye, 33s. 4d.; beans, 39s. 5d.; peas, 42s. 3d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 53s. 9d.; barley, 36s.; oats, 23s. 4d.; rye, 35s. 5d.; beans, 40s. 9d.; peas, 40s. 10d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 92,123; barley, 41,230; oats, 20,935; rye, 277; beans, 3177; peas, 1623 quarters.

Tea.—The market is rather heavily supplied with samples, and the demand is inactive, at previous quotations. Ordinary to good ordinary congou, 11d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.

Sugar.—Good and fine raw sugars move off steadily, at full prices. Inferior qualities are dull, and rather cheaper. Barbadoes has realised 34s. to 41s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are inactive, at 47s. 6d. to 48s. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—Rather large supplies have been brought forward, and the transactions have been much restricted, at about stationary prices.

Rice.—The demand is much restricted; nevertheless, prices are mostly supported.

Provisions.—Nearly all kinds of butter are in fair request, at full prices. The best Friesland is worth 112s. to 114s. per cwt. There is a moderate inquiry for bacon, on former terms. Most other provisions are a dull inquiry, on former terms.

Tallow.—The market may be considered steady. P.Y.C., on the spot, 47s. 3d. to 47s. 6d. and for all the year, 47s. 9d. to 48s. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in moderate request, at £42. Rape is selling at from £49 to £51; olive, £57 to £61 10s.; cocoanut, £54 to £57 10s.; and fine palm, £42 10s. to £43. American turpentine, 128s.; and French, 120s. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is a moderate business doing in rum:—Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; proof East India, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is selling at from 3s. to 11s.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; English ditto, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d. per gallon.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. 6d. to 18s.; seconds, 15s. 3d. to 16s. 3d.; Hartley's, 15s. to 15s. 6d.; and manufacturers', 12s. to 13s. 6d. per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £1 16s. to £4 17s.; clover, £3 10s. to £6; and straw, £1 14s. to £1 18s. per load.

Hops.—Good and fine samples are in fair request, at full prices; but all other kinds are very dull, at barely previous rates. Mid and East Kent pockets, 120s. to 160s.; Weald of Kents, 112s. to 168s.; and Sussex, 110s. to 160s. per cwt.

Wool.—On the whole, a full average business is doing in most kinds, at full quotations.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and the trade is steady, at from 55s. to 110s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Oct. 16).—The supply of beasts on sale here to-day being on the increase, the demand for all breeds ruled very inactive, at a decline in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs. The top price was 4s. 6d. per 8lb. Amongst the stock were 110 Spanish beasts, viâ Liverpool. We were rather scantily supplied with sheep. Prime breeds moved off freely at full currencies; otherwise the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. Downs and half-breeds sold at from 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was moderate, moved off heavily at 2d. per 8lb. less money. The quotations ranged from 3s. 10d. to 5s. per 8lb. Pigs were in fair request, on former terms, but milch cows were very dull. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; large hogs, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; suckling calves, 10s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 30s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1200; cows, 120; sheep, 5990; calves, 230; pigs, 412. Foreign: Beasts, 360; sheep, 1040; calves, 260.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are good, and the trade rules heavy, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 4s. to 5s. per 8lb. by the carcass.

Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

T. COLLIER, Stratford, Essex, tailor.—F. DUPRE, Manchester, doctor of medicine.

BANKRUPTS.

G. MESSENGER, Elm-tree-road, St. John's-wood, warehouseman.—R. RICHARDSON, Euston-road, net and tent maker.—F. WENZEL, St. George's-street, Ratcliffe-highway, butcher.—C. RICHES, Old Ford-road, Bow, beershop-keeper.—J. D. TRIGG, junior, Queen's-road, Chelsea, market-gardener.—J. APSEY, Cornwall-road, Lambeth, engineer.—C. A. MARTIN, Hatton-garden, general merchant.—S. PEARSE, Farnham, Suffolk, horse and cattle dealer.—D. WHITLOCK, Market-place, Upper Holloway, teadealer and Italian warehouseman.—S. STARLING, New-street, Southwark-bridge-road, livery-stable keeper and cab proprietor.—R. J. TERRY, Lydd, Kent, farmer and grazier.—A. J. KEYMER, Lewisham, baker.—G. H. ST. CLAIR, Birmingham, auctioneer.—J. H. BARNES, Liverpool, chemist and druggist.—W. OSBORNE, Bristol, boot and shoe maker.—G. BADHAM, Hereford, builder.—H. PARKER, jun., and G. PARKER, Wandsworth-road, builders.—J. H. WILLIAMS, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, surgeon.—L. J. HEMMENT, Poultry, tailor.—T. S. NUTH, King-street, Long-acre, dairyman.—H. MORTON, Norwich, china and glass dealer.—T. RILEY, Cross street, Blackfriars-road, steam-boiler manufacturer.—R. and W. TOWNEND, Bradford, musical instrument maker.—J. MARTIN, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, tea dealer.—J. INESON, Daw-green, Yorkshire, grocer.—B. HARRISON, Scarborough, Yorkshire, wine and spirit merchant.—T. IBBETSON, jun., Sheffield, Yorkshire, corn merchant.—J. WHARF, Kingston-upon-Hull, tailor and grocer.—E. RICHARDS, Birmingham, eating-house keeper.—J. BALL, Westleigh, Lancashire, contractor.—EMMA ELIZABETH BERESFORDE, New Whittington, Derbyshire, druggist.—T. MAPLESDEN, jun., High-street, Brompton, butcher.—J. BROWN, Great Yarmouth, plumber.—H. TURTON, Sheffield, toolfitter.—E. FOX, Sheffield, tinplate-worker.—W. FIRTH, Bradford, Yorkshire, draper.—S. BEARD, Pershore, Worcestershire, market gardener.—C. AINGE, Cropthorn, Worcestershire, late victualler.—R. KING, Oxton, Cheshire, farmer.—D. PHILLIPS, Rochdale, tailor and draper.—D. EXCELL, Cheltenham, grocer.—C. BROWN, Scarborough, beerhouse-keeper and provision dealer.—A. COLES, Northampton, shoe manufacturer.—W. J. STEVENS, Heigham, Norwich, law stationer.—W. OSBISTON, Belper, Derbyshire, coachbuilder.—C. HODSON, Worcester, clock and watch maker.—MARY, MARY ADA, and EMMA SARAH KING, Southam, Warwickshire, schoolmistresses.—J. BRUNT, Loughborough, Leicester, tailor.—J. THOMAS, Cwm Foes, Glamorganshire, publican.—S. W. WRIGHT, Framlingham, Suffolk, musicseller.—R. STONE, Bampton, Oxfordshire, grocer.—T. C. HETHERINGTON, Worcester, attorney's clerk.—A. G. POLLOCK, Bristol, professor of music.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. RODGER, Dunbar, grocer.—A. TURNBULL, Airth, farmer.—D. CAMERON, Easterton, Perthshire, farmer.—W. THOMSON, Edinburgh, furniture dealer.—R. LAURIE, Glasgow merchant.

TUESDAY, OCT. 14.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

C. A. DAVIS, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

W. A. ROCHER, New Broad-street, City, and Queen's-road, Bermondsey, commission agent.—T. CONINGSBY, Three Colt-street, North Bow, late general dealer.—C. CONQUEST, Twickenham, victualler.—G. LANGLEY, Denmark-grove, Islington, upholsterer.—W. NUTTER, Wellington-road, Holloway, beer retailer.—W. ONSLOW, Hayfield-place, Mile-end-road, hairdresser.—T. BAND, Naseby, Northamptonshire, schoolmaster.—G. TINGLEY, Herne Bay, dealer in malt liquors.—J. T. BARNES, Lime-street, City, clockmaker.—H. J. CRANE, West-square, Southwark, engraver on wood.—J. CAHILL, Uxbridge, hatter.—G. GUY, Jerusalem-court, Clerkenwell, manager to an electric telegraph instrument maker.—R. T. DENHAM, Fieldgate-street, Whitechapel, cabinetmaker.—J. HUTSON, Whitton, Middlesex, bedsteadmaker.—C. W. SHERBORN, Jermyn-street, St. James's, importer of watches.—D. DAVIS, Great Marlow, Bucks, publican.—T. MEARES, Davis-street, Berkeley-square, corndealer.—W. DULIN, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, jeweller.—W. S. DELF, Norwich, draper.—M. CROSS, Collier-street, Pentonville, dairywoman.—MARY ANN BAYNTON, Lower Shadwell, grocer.—J. G. BALFOUR, Commercial-road, Peckham, and Mincing-lane, insurance broker.—D. PRENTICE, Stondon, Essex, farmer.—J. W. SLADE, Munster-street, Regent's Park, bricklayer.—P. JERRARD, Fleet-street, City, printseller.—H. RAGGETT, Milan-terrace, Battersea, clerk.—H. STOWELL, Portsmouth-place, Lower Kennington-lane, painter.—G. MOLYNEUX, High-street, Camberwell, fishmonger.—W. M. CHAMBERS, Tokenhouse-yard, City, and Croydon, Surrey, wine merchant.—G. S. CHIENE, Sheerness, Lieutenant in the Army.—W. V. PETTIGREW, Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, doctor in medicine.—J. WEBB, Tothill-street, Westminster, zincworker.—J. BUSHELL, Marshall-street, St. James's, tailor.—M. WOLLISCROFT, Cheadle, Staffordshire, grocer.—W. ALGAR, Market Deeping, nurseryman.—J. J. FRANKLIN, Bristol, glasscutter.—H. H. PETERS, Bristol, shipping master.—F. J. WILCOCKS, Cardiff, attorney.—T. HILL, Bristol, beer retailer.—T. SHARP, Staincliffe-in-Batley, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturer.—T. HANNATH, Great Grimsby, tailor.—J. BROWN, Kingston-upon-Hull, architect.—G. E. PATCHETT, Liverpool, beerdealer.—J. NEWTON, Kirkham, Lancashire, seedsman.—J. MAKIN, Liverpool, grocer.—W. JOLLEY, Latchford, Cheshire, publican.—R. BROUGH, Newcastle-on-Tyne, fish curer.—J. THOMPSON, Durham, cabinetmaker.—J. MORROW, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, victualler.—P. J. ASHMEAD, Birmingham, builder.—B. SUCKLING, Birmingham, pawnbroker.—T. CRANE, Everton, Lancashire, pilot.—W. HANDS, Birmingham, engineer.—J. NELSON, sen., Harbourne, Staffordshire, tailor.—H. R. COLLINSON, Manchester, chemist.—T. WOOD, Sheffield, cabdriver.—W. BENTLEY, Low Moor, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—F. BLAY, Barrow-upon-Humber, jobber.—J. HAND, Redmile, Leicestershire, wheelright.—G. WILKINSON, Hoyland Swaine, Yorkshire, nailmaker.—W. MERRYWEATHER, Grantham, wheelright.—J. INDER, Shirley, Hants, bricklayer.—S. WALKER, Hasketon, Suffolk, late innkeeper.—T. PARKER, Shrewsbury, beerseller.—R. CLAYTON, Moldgreen, Yorkshire, gardener.—B. HIRST, Huddersfield, waste-dealer.—J. L. HELLAWELL, Huddersfield, beer retailer.—H. HIRST, Huddersfield, clothfuller.—E. MORGAN, Cheltenham, house-painter.—W. H. JACOBS, New Windsor, Berks, beerhouse-keeper.—J. NUTCHER, Hardway, Hants, boatswain.—T. TOWNLEY, Gloucester, slater.—J. SEVILLE, J. and A. MELLOR, and J. SEVILLE, jun., Oldham, waste-dealers.—H. WARING, Liverpool, baker.—S. G. WOODFORD, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, carpenter.—C. COOPER, Newport, Isle of Wight, tailor.—J. M. SMITH, Wickham Bishops, Essex, journeyman miller.—A. PRESTON, Northampton, shoe manufacturer.—W. BUTLER, Wooburn, Bucks, butcher.—T. ASTON, Westbromwich, moulder.—J. HADLEY, Langley-green, Worcestershire, farmer.—T. CHURCHELL, Steyning, Sussex, bootmaker.—J. PARR, Oxford, journeyman tailor.—W. J. GALLYON, Cambridge, gunsmith.—M. PENMAN, Dunstan, Durham, spade-handle maker.—D. THOMAS, Cardiff, beer retailer.—G. BETTS, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, baker.—C. PEERMAN, Swansea, accountant.—T. HUMPHRIES, Lincoln, boltmaker.—R. POWELL, Talawain, Monmouthshire, collier.—H. MERRITT, Hakin, Pembrokeshire, victualler.—R. GILL, Mongewell, Oxon, licensed victualler.—R. H. LEECH, Goldenhill, Staffordshire, beerseller.—J. CRESER, Princetown, Devonshire, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. SOMMERVILLE, Hillhead, Dumbartonshire, manufacturer.—A. R. BROWN, Airdrie and Glasgow, stationer.—W. CALDER, Aberdeen, merchant tailor.—R. SUMMERS, Hamilton, builder.—D. and A. MAIR, Dundee, builders.—R. ALLISON, Crosshouse, wright.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

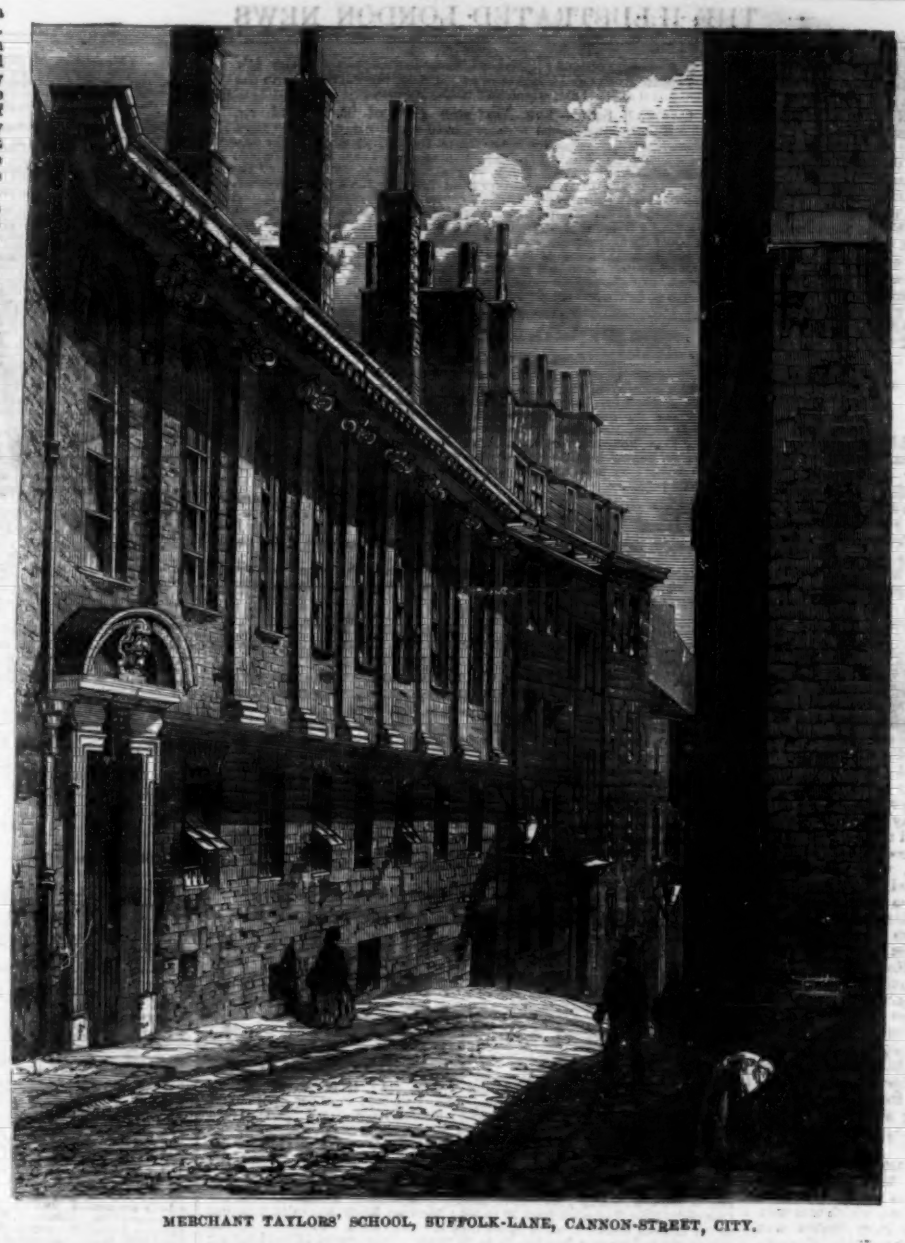
The Royal Horticultural Society has just held its first international exhibition of fruits, vegetables, roots, cereals, and gourds in its gardens, South Kensington. The various specimens were ranged in the conservatory, or in tubs in the arcades, and were inspected with much interest by a numerous and fashionable company. Besides the domestic contributions, which were of magnificent size and quality, there were fruits or vegetables from France, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Hamburg, Altona, Sweden, and even from Lapland. The most important foreign specimens had previously been exhibited at the Belgian "Pomological Congress," of Namur, at which was collected the fruit of twenty-five continental societies. These, with specimens of the gigantic vegetation of our colonies and those sent in by the Horticultural Society, made on the whole a full and attractive exhibition. The place of honour in quality, quantity, and variety, must be given to the fruits, amongst which the grapes exhibited by the society took a foremost place. Taken altogether, the English show was magnificent, but it found formidable rivals in the continental specimens, which, it must be remembered, were all grown in the open air. Amongst others were magnificent pears from France, exhibited

by the Duc de Ventadour Levis; and a basket by Mr. Van der Putte, from Belgium. The Belgians were particularly strong in pears and apples, and the size, colour, and weight of their fruit might be instructively compared with the specimens of the same natural varieties from the colder climate of Sweden. The vegetables formed probably the finest collection that had ever been got together. The extensive family of the gourds was most fully represented, from the gigantic sort, out of which, we are told, Cinderella's state coach was made, down to the minute gooseberry, said to be the smallest of the whole gourd family. An immense variety of potatoes, marigolds, carrots, cucumbers, &c., completed this part of the show. The exhibition made by Canada and the Canadian provinces, especially in gourds and cereals, was exceedingly good. Mr. Hallet, in the latter class, showed some of his wonderful "pedigree wheat" of this year's growth, which as usual, both for height of stalk and size and weight of ear, towered supreme above all competitors of the same kind.

We group together, on page 405, some of the most remarkable specimens in the different divisions of the show. The group of fruit includes Royal muscadine grapes, from the gardens at Chiswick; pineapple, melon, and other fruits selected from the collection exhibited by T. Salomons, of Covent-garden, a very fine display, for which a prize was awarded; and Frankethal grapes, from the gardens at Chiswick—the finest exhibited. The specimens of cattle-food figured are—a prize cabbage, mangold wurtzel (elongated), carrots, kohl rabi, mangold wurtzel (globular red), turnip, and mangold wurtzel—all selected from the collection of Messrs. Sutton and Sons, of Reading, for which was awarded the silver medal. In the third group are depicted a black decanter gourd, zebra gourd melon, new artichoke marrow, nugget gourd, custard marrow, Turk's cap gourd, the favourite; bottle-gourd, and egg-shaped gourd: these are selected from the collections of T. Cattle, Westerham, and of Messrs. Barr and Sugden, King-street, Covent-garden, to both of whom prizes were awarded.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE VICTORIA VOLUNTEER RIFLES, MONTREAL.

The Victoria Rifle Corps, Montreal, is one of those which was formed last winter at a time when war with its neighbour was deemed imminent in Canada, and is composed entirely of business men, merchants, lawyers, &c., to the number of four hundred, who, by punctual attendance and assiduous attention, have endeavoured to perfect themselves in drill. They petitioned and received permission from her Majesty to bear their present denomination and the motto "Pro Aris et Focis." The uniform of the corps is rifle-green with scarlet facings, made quite plain. The colours, the presentation of which to the corps forms the subject of our Engraving, were worked by the ladies of Montreal, and were presented on Saturday, the 30th of August last, on the Montreal cricket ground, which was decorated for the occasion. The Victoria Rifles were drawn up in line facing the west, having on each flank the Volunteer Artillery and the fifth battalion Montreal Volunteer Militia drawn up in quarter-distance column. The ceremony of consecration was performed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Metropolitan, and the colours were presented on behalf of the ladies by Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars, who, in complimenting Colonel Smith upon the efficiency of the corps he commanded, remarked, "From the first moment of your organisation I have witnessed the energy and untiring zeal in your drills and exercises by which you have acquired that discipline and steadiness which alone can fit you for the ranks of an army and render you efficient in action." After the presentation the colours were trooped, and the brigade marched past in open and in quarter-distance column before the largest concourse of people ever assembled to witness a volunteer parade in Canada. Our Engraving is from a photograph by Mr. Notman, of Montreal.



MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, SUFFOLK-LANE, CANNON-STREET, CITY.

SMYRNA.

The extension of the Ottoman Smyrna and Aidin Railway to Ephesus on the 15th of September has laid open Ionia, with its rich resources and interesting associations, to the merchant and the traveller. Simultaneously with the opening, the fig crop of Aidin was brought down by hundreds of camels to Ephesus and transported by railway to Smyrna for shipment to the London market by steamer. Few events in the present and future of Turkey will exert more influence than the establishment of railways in its Asiatic dominions. Hitherto, in the successive openings to short distances, indications only have been obtained of what railways can do in a country where an hour's journey by horse is reckoned at two miles and a half, and bullock-carts or trucks, with solid wooden wheels, perform a journey of eight to twelve miles a day with their puny loads. Now some fifty miles of railway are doing their work and enlarging the communications with the great cities of the interior, so that the petty merchant or the vakkal of Aidin, Naslu, Sultan Hissar, Sokia, Skala Nova, Odemish, Tireh, Balyambo, Birgeh, Bessema, and Baindir now come up to Smyrna and return in two days' time, performing what till lately was the fatiguing journey of a week. The railway just makes the link between the flourishing seaport of Smyrna and the productive river valleys of the interior, where are the figs and raisins of Aidin, the cotton of Soobojah and Baindir; the silk, the cocoons, and silkworm-grain of Tireh; the liquorice and coal of Sokia and Naslu, the hematite iron of the Besh Parmak, the hemp and cordage of Odemish, the tobacco of the Tireh valley, the valonia, walnuts, and chestnuts of Tmolus and Messogis; the barley, wheats, dari, maize, sesame, and beans of the valley plains of the Mænder and the Kayster—articles which now furnish one-third of the great commerce of Smyrna, which can be vastly multiplied, and to which undeveloped products will be added. While the material interests will be so affected, a moral influence

THE UPPER SCHOOLROOM OF MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 422.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE VICTORIA RIFLES AT MONTREAL, CANADA.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

has been brought to bear, with happy results. The recent visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the present termini of this railway at Smyrna and Ephesus had made known that these hitherto-neglected regions are open to the philosopher, the antiquarian, the pilgrim, and the tourist.

The famous city and seaport, Smyrna, of which we give an Engraving from a photograph recently taken by Mr. E. A. Drew, chief engineer of the Ottoman Railway, is the principal commercial emporium of Asia Minor, and is situated on a plain at the head of the Gulf of Smyrna and partly upon the declivity of the ancient Mons Pagus, which is crowned by a citadel. Its estimated population is 160,000, of whom 90,000 are Turks, 40,000 Greeks, 15,000 Jews, 10,000 Armenians, and 5000 Franks. The houses are mostly of wood and only one story in height, the streets being narrow. The Frank and Greek quarters extend for about two miles and a half along the shore; above these is the Armenian quarter; and the Turks occupy the upper parts of the city, having between them and the Armenians two close quarters inhabited by the Jews. Its principal edifices are the Vizier-Khan, constructed from the marble ruins of the ancient theatre; the palace of the Governor, barracks for 3000 men, several Jews' synagogues, five Greek, two Roman Catholic, two Armenian, and two Protestant churches, and about twenty mosques, which are always open for the inspection of Christians and others. Numerous coffee-houses and gardens are scattered along the banks of the River Meles, which enters the gulf east of the city; and extensive cemeteries occupy portions of the declivity of Mons Pagus, on which are various remains of the ancient city, the seat of one of the "seven churches" of the early Christian period mentioned in Scripture. Smyrna has a large Armenian academy, and it is the residence of Consuls of most of the principal European States. It has six journals, printed in five different languages. It trades chiefly with great Britain, Austria, France, and the United States; and its exports consists of silk, raw cotton, carpets, copper, opium, hides, madder, and wool, besides goats' hair and skins, valonia, olive oil, drugs, gums, sponge, figs, raisins, and nutgalls. Smyrna has claimed to be the birthplace of Homer. In 1402 it was ruined by Timour; and it has since suffered repeated vicissitudes, especially from destructive earthquakes and visitations of the plague, but its admirable situation for commerce has caused it, after each new calamity, rapidly to regain its wonted importance.

VIEW OF SMYRNA FROM THE WEST—TURKISH QUARTER.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On Thursday, the 9th inst., at The Laurels, Oldswinford, Worcestershire, the wife of James Barracliff Tierney, Esq., of a son.

On the 12th inst., at St. Fagan's Rectory, Glamorganshire, the wife of the Rev. Wm. David, of a son.

On the 11th inst., at 31, Dover-street, the Viscountess Dalrymple, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Acton-place, Suffolk, Lady Florence Barnardiston, of a daughter.

At Bruntsfield House, Edinburgh, Lady Binning, of a son.

At Ewell, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, Bart., of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Hollybrook, Skibbereen, Ireland, Lady Emily Beecher, of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Ugbrooke Park, Chudleigh, Devon, Lady Clifford, of a son and daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Birr, Ireland, the wife of Captain John Horner, 58th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, Sept. 30, at St. Mary's Church, Birnam, by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, Thos. Dallas Yorke, Esq., of Walmsgate, Lincolnshire, to Frances Perry, second daughter—and, at the same time and place, Charles Seymour, only son of Riversdale Grenfell, Esq., of Ray Lodge, Maidenhead, to Elizabeth, third daughter—of the late William Graham, Esq.

On the 14th, at St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, by the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair, James Oathrow, Esq., Almner's, Chertsey, to Mary Ann Frances, daughter of Mr. W. T. Wrighton, Kensington.

On the 15th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. Charles Dallas Marston, Major-General Edward Walker, C.B., commanding the Forces in North Britain, to the Lady Juliana Caroline Frances Knox, fourth daughter of Thomas, second Earl of Ranfurly.

On the 15th, at St. Thomas's Church, Warblington, Hants, by the Rev. Wm. Norris, Rector, Thomas, elder son of Thomas Brown, Esq., of the Stock Exchange and Cadogan-place, London, to Catherine, relict of Henry Peskett, Esq., M.D., of Petersfield, and youngest daughter of the late James Philip Hicks, Esq., of Emsworth, Hants. No cards sent.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at his residence, "The Carr," Rawtenstall, in the county of Lancaster, aged 74 years, Betty, relict of the late Richard Ashworth, Esq.

On the 9th inst., in Dublin, the Hon. Sir Francis Charles Stanhope, son of the third Earl of Harrington.

On the 9th inst., at Bath, Kathrine, the beloved wife of Hastings Fowler Jones, Esq., aged 35 years.

On the 11th inst., at Auchengray, Lanarkshire, Mrs. Crichton, of Friar's Carse, Dumfriesshire, aged 84.

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New Plaid Silks	1 0 0	the Full Dress.
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Fine French Merinos (all wool)	0 12 6	"
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Real Aberdeen Winceys	0 16 6	"
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Black Glacé Poult de Soies	1 10 6	"
Black Gros de Suez (corded silks) ..	1 15 6	"
Black Broché Poult de Soies	1 15 6	"
Black Gros d'Athens	2 2 6	"
Black Gros Royals and Widows' Silks ..	2 5 6	"
Black Broché Moire Antiques	2 5 6	"
Black Plain Moire Antiques	3 3 0	"
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All the new French Autumn Goods.
Showrooms for Mantles and Made Skirts.
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Piccadilly and Regent-street, October, 1862.

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French and English Moire Antiques.
Rich Broché and Chiné Silks.
Plain Glacés of all colours.
Simple Silks for Young Ladies.
Irish and Norwich Poplins.
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Drequet and Rep Dresses.
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Dressmaking on the premises. Patterns of all goods sent post-free, and all parcels prepaid.
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Ladies New Marine Jackets, from 21s., with complete Suits to match.
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Richest ditto, 30s. to 3 guineas.
Black Glacé, Gros, Gros de Suez, &c., from 1 guinea.
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GABRIE self-adhesive patent indestructible MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, without palates, springs, or wires, and without operation. One set lasts a lifetime, and warranted for mastication or articulation. Purest materials only, at half the usual cost. Messrs. Gabriel, the old-established Dentists, 27, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, and 34, Ludgate-hill, London; 134, Duke-street, Liverpool; and 65, New-street, Birmingham; and at the International Exhibition, Class 17.
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